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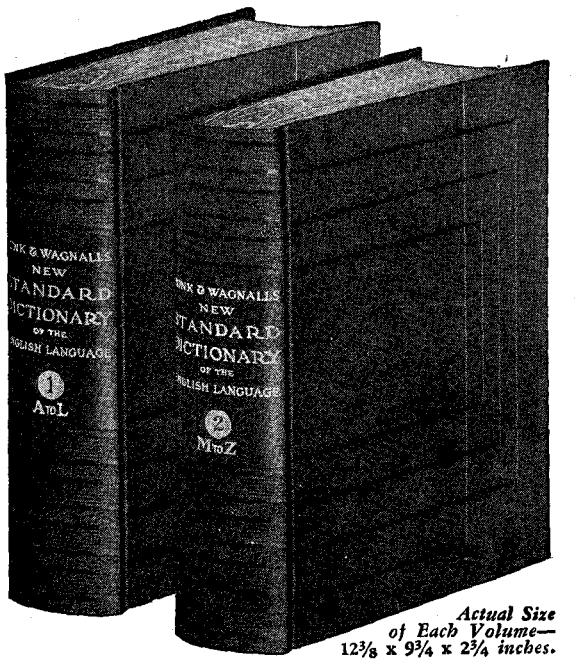

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Under the State law that made it unlawful to carry a "pistol," a man was indicted for carrying a "revolver." The Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary definition of a "revolver" prevented the culprit from escaping the consequences on a technicality.

A shoemaker was able to retain possession of a finishing-machine and continue the support of his family, through the Court's taking full recognition of the Standard Dictionary definition of the word "apparatus."

A fisherman recovered damages for the partial destruction of his nets, and his subsequent loss of the means of plying his trade, because the definitions of the word "net," as given by the Standard Dictionary, prevented the defendant from evading justice on a technicality.

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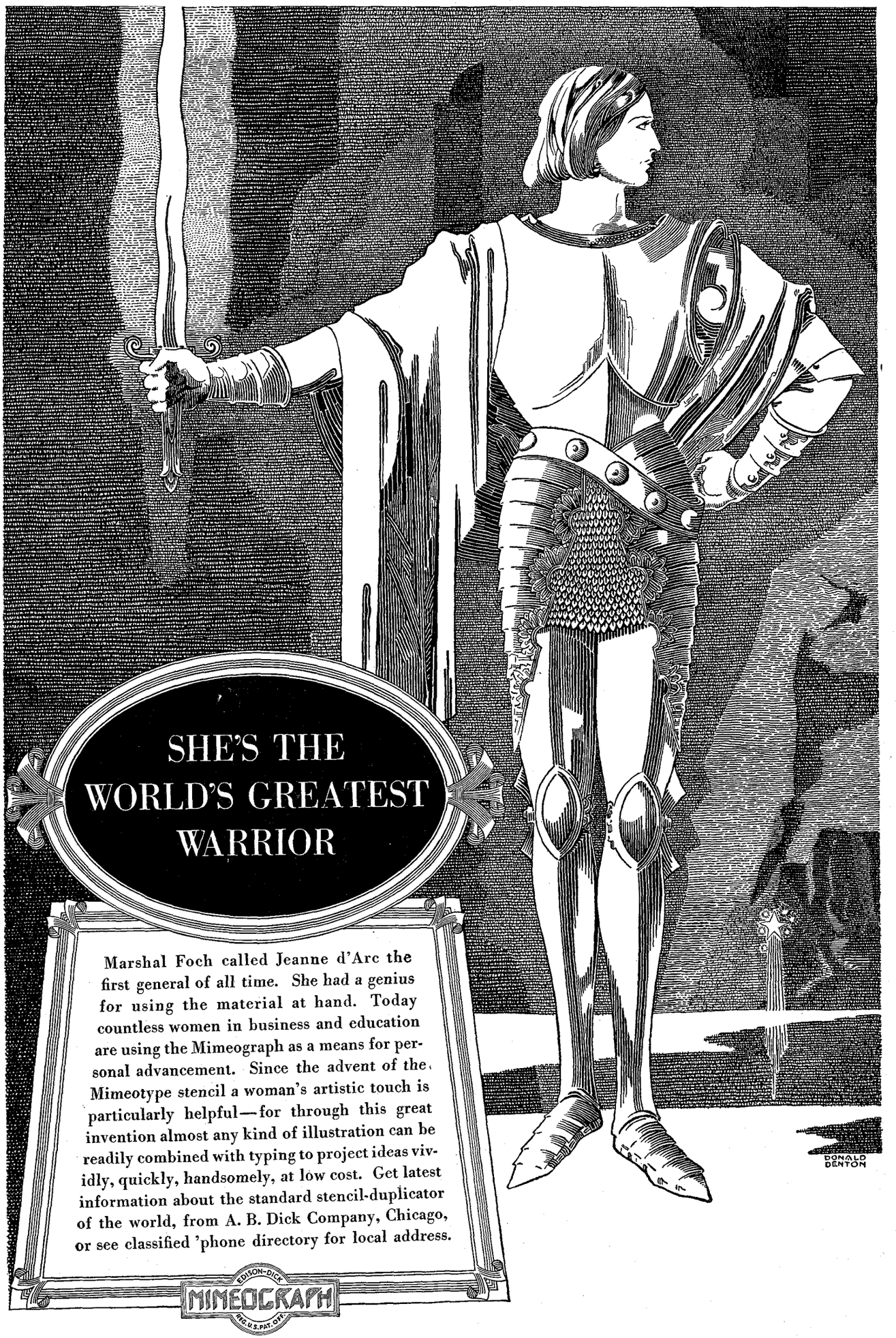
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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

FIVE STATES SEND FIRST RETURNS IN NEW DEAL POLL—Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma Show 46.72 Per Cent. For, to 53.28 Against, Roosevelt's Policies

Forty thousand secret ballots expose their secrets in the table on this page.

Less than a year in advance of the 1936 Presidential election, Americans are casting secret ballots in another great straw vote of THE LITERARY DIGEST. This poll is being operated in the same way as its predecessors, which have foretold election results with unerring accuracy.

The race is on. Who will win—the New Deal or its opponents? Nobody can tell—until the last returns from the 10,000,000 DIGEST ballots are received and tabulated.

Here we have the first 40,053. They come from five States—Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Fragmentary as they are—and it would be rash indeed to attempt to forecast the result on this slim basis—they are interesting as the first of the hundreds of thousands yet to come.

Two questions are being asked:

"Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?

"For whom did you vote for President in 1932?"

The 1934 Results

In the 1934 Poll, the results were 61.15 per cent. in favor of the New Deal; 38.85 per cent. opposed. To-day, eighteen months later, what does the nation think? Has the Administration gained, or has it lost?

The first ballots from the five scattered States show 46.72 per cent. of the votes for the New Deal to 53.28 against it.

Chief interest in the first returns probably will center in those from Georgia, President Roosevelt's "other home State." Georgia's initial representation is 3,947 votes, of which 2,778 indorse the New Deal and 1,169 are hostile. The percentages are 70.38 yes; 29.62 no. In THE DIGEST'S 1934 Poll of New Deal strength, the final percentage score in Georgia was 82.43 yes; 17.57 no.

This, at first glance, might indicate to some observers a loss in New Deal popularity. Possibly they will associate it with the attacks on the New Deal made by Georgia's Governor, Eugene Talmadge. Mentioned as a possible Democratic Presidential candidate himself, Governor Talmadge has repeatedly assailed the Roosevelt Administration and predicted its defeat in 1936.

However, THE DIGEST repeats that it would be futile, at this stage of the poll, to attempt to draw definite conclusions.

Possible Shifts

Those who are looking for possible shifts in sentiment since 1932 may find cause for speculation in the figures for Georgia, Iowa, and Missouri. As the table shows, of 3,414 Georgians who voted for Roosevelt in the 1932 election, 2,594 still indorse his policies, and 820 do not. On the other hand, of the 289 Georgians who voted for Hoover in 1932, fifty-six indorse the New Deal to-day.

Figures for Iowa, Mr. Hoover's native State, show that of 8,123 who voted for him in 1932, 1,103 now indorse the New Deal. On the other hand, of the 8,673 Iowans who backed Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, 2,822 oppose him to-day.

Of the 6,833 Missourians who indicated that they voted for Roosevelt in 1932, 2,120 do not back his policies in 1935. In the same State, of the 4,311 who were with Hoover in 1932, 571 now favor Roosevelt.

In the four States besides Georgia here represented, the final percentages were:

	Yes	*No.*
Iowa	51.70	48.30
Kansas	50.82	49.18
Missouri	63.15	36.85
Oklahoma	66.98	33.02

Those were the figures in 1934; only the hardiest prophet would venture to forecast whether these percentages will be lowered or exceeded in the present test.

While the nation peruses these figures in an effort to find a hint of political winds, more ballots at the rate of 500,000 a day are being dispatched to forty-eight States.

As the tempo increases, hundreds of special poll clerks and scores of special postal employees are kept on the jump. The business of putting 10,000,000 into the mails is a tremendous job. And the task of sorting and counting the returns is no easy one.

The excitement at headquarters seems to be communicating itself to the country; letters of criticism and praise are coming in, and the editorial writers are busy. There is much discussion of the accuracy of DIGEST polls in forecasting election results—that of the Smith-Hoover contest in 1928, for instance, when the poll forecast the shattering of the "Solid South."

Press Comment

"THE LITERARY DIGEST'S reports on its current poll will be awaited with genuine anticipation," says the Providence *Journal*, and the Macon *Telegraph* adds that the DIGEST polls have been "absolutely uncanny in their accuracy."

"THE LITERARY DIGEST polls," remarks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "have been conducted with thoroughness, intelligence, and fairness. As a result they have been, as a rule, unusually accurate. It is true that even the DIGEST polls are faulty in not giving due weight to the trend of public opinion. The most important returns are, of course, those which come in last, yet this drift is not sufficiently represented in the total returns.

"Nevertheless, THE LITERARY DIGEST'S forecasts of the vote on repeal, the Presidential election of 1932 and the Congressional election of 1934 have been astonishingly accurate."

First Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes to Date	Vote YES in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	ANALYSIS OF HOW VOTERS IN THIS POLL VOTED IN 1932 AND HOW THEY VOTE NOW: Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Did Not Vote in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total
GEORGIA	3,947	2,778=70.38%	1,169=29.62%	2,594	820	3,414	56	233	289	19	8	27	109	108	217
IOWA	17,756	7,309=41.16%	10,447=58.84%	5,851	2,822	8,673	1,103	7,020	8,123	120	144	264	235	461	696
KANSAS	4,218	1,884=44.67%	2,334=55.33%	1,451	597	2,048	325	1,539	1,864	28	43	71	80	155	235
MISSOURI	11,779	5,515=46.82%	6,264=53.18%	4,713	2,120	6,833	571	3,740	4,311	80	141	221	151	263	414
OKLAHOMA	2,353	1,225=52.06%	1,128=47.94%	1,084	501	1,585	99	543	642	9	11	20	33	73	106
TOTALS	40,053	18,711=46.72%	21,342=53.28%	15,693	6,860	22,553	2,154	13,075	15,229	256	347	603	608	1,060	1,668

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"Breathing Spell": Pros and Cons

Secretary Roper's Reassurance Upholds "Fair and Reasonable Profits," but Some Press Commentators Are Skeptical

Hollywood might cast Daniel C. Roper as a business man. Actually the present Secretary of Commerce, since he left South Carolina for Washington in the 'nineties, has concentrated on politics and government, tariff and taxes, prohibition, and Methodism. Nevertheless, his thinning gray hair, his bushy eyebrows, his *pince-nez* glasses and his neat, somber suits give him the look of an industrial executive.

Business men, who sometimes sit up with a start when a member of the New Deal Cabinet speaks, sank back comfortably last week when Secretary Roper, with the apparent sanction of the President, soothed them with phrases like these:

"Business no longer needs to feel any uncertainty as to what may come in the future with respect to governmental measures. . . .

"If we are to be motivated primarily by the assumption that bigness must be penalized and restricted merely because of its size, broad and penetrating recovery will be impossible. . . . Business profits can not be penalized, or the profit-and-loss system will suffer from a bad case of angina pectoris. . . . As long as we maintain our present capitalistic system, and it will be maintained, no obstructions or deterrents must be permanently set up to prevent fair and reasonable profits. . . ."

Answers Implications

Secretary Roper voiced these sentiments before the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, meeting in New York. His spring-board was a reply to "inaccurate implications and deductions" springing from the President's recent promise of a "breathing spell" for industry.

Contemplation of this breathing spell left both the conservative *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) and the Leftist *New Republic* skeptical.

"The Administration has too often given assurances of this sort only to forget them as soon as political expediency suggested a course of action," said the former weekly.

"Doubtless in due time a great deal of the work of the past session of Congress will be declared invalid. But while the steps are being taken toward this end, it is difficult to see just where the 'breathing spell' will emerge. Nor is there any assurance that Congress during its next session will not foresee adverse action on the part of the courts and undertake still further to amend a number of statutes, thus further prolonging and complicating the situation."

Press Opinion Divided

The breathing-spell announcement gratified the President's chief political aids, according to *Today*.

"This is the first time since his inauguration that the President has been able to make an emphatic and straightforward effort to reassure business without arousing the fears and protests of his more liberal advisers and inviting party defection to the Left," R.F.A. wrote in that magazine.

"That he can make such an attempt now without provoking important dissent is due to two fundamental factors of recent development: The marked progress of recovery, especially in the farm States which are the broadest sounding-board for discontent; and the conversion into legislation of so many of the concrete demands of labor, agriculture, and progressive thought generally."

Despite misgivings that "nothing tangible" came from the earlier promise, the Boston *Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.) declares that "it will not do to underestimate the political force" of the Roper speech.

The speech, in the estimation of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.), was "probably the most conservative utterance made by any member of the President's official family since the New Deal was inaugurated.

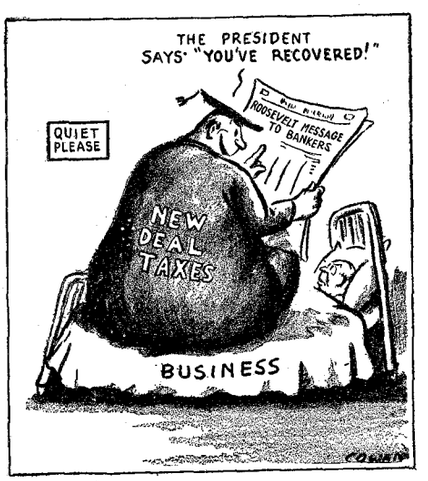
"Clearly it was intended to create the impression in the minds of business and financial leaders that the Government is turning to the Right."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.-Rep.) is dubious, remarking: "For anything he has said, the President is still free to let business breathe or to start choking it again."

Nevertheless the promise was "of good augury" to *The Wall Street Journal*, and others echoed the confidence of Clarence Francis, toastmaster at the Roper dinner, who said: "I get the distinct impression that business is going to get a break."

Acme

Secretary of Commerce Roper: "Business no longer needs to feel any uncertainty"



Get Off My Stomach!

—Cowan in the New York Daily Mirror

You Just Can't Satisfy Everybody!

—Justice in the Sioux City Tribune

State Officials Under Fire

Major and minor charges against officials of several States made news last week.

A 265-pound pig, paid as a football bet, involved the Governor of Iowa in more or less facetious difficulties. But officials in other States were confronted with situations that were not amusing. They involved a trial, an impeachment, and questions of embezzlement and conspiracy.

When Iowa's bald, fifty-six-year-old Gov. Clyde L. Herring lost a football bet to Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, he promptly paid it. Big Boy Floyd, a prize Iowa porker, was herded into the Minnesota Capitol at St. Paul. The two Governors and Big Boy Floyd had their pictures taken together. Everybody laughed.

But in Des Moines, Virgil Case, Secretary of the Social Justice Club, did not laugh. He knew that Iowa statutes make betting a misdemeanor and provide a $500 fine or a year in jail, or both. Appearing before Municipal Court Judge J. E. Mershon in Des Moines, Case filed an information against the Governor.

"The Governor should set an example

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for other citizens of Iowa," he asserted. "He has no more right to gamble on athletic contests than any one else."

Judge Mershon signed the warrant.

"It looks," said Governor Herring when he heard the news, "as if I might have to write out a pardon for myself."

Colorado did not find amusement in the case involving one of its officials.

Secretary of State James H. Carr, thirty-three, small, and dapper—and seriously ill—resigned last week on the eve of his impeachment trial in the State Senate. His impeachment was voted after he failed to respond to thirty-four questions fired at him by Gov. Edwin C. Johnson.

Carr first came under criticism in September, when William E. O'Toole, brother of a State legislator, was arrested on a charge of "shaking down" a wholesale drug firm in return for settling its liquor-tax liability and obtaining restoration of its wholesale license.

The Senate Investigating Committee listed ten "specifications of official misconduct" against Carr. One was that he conspired with O'Toole to "extort" $3,000 from the drug company as "the consideration for the compromise" of its tax liability.

Carr was the youngest State official in Colorado's history, and the Senate set a State precedent when it impeached him. Suffering from a stomach ailment, which had necessitated two minor operations, Carr rose from his sick-bed to defend himself. Two days after he resigned he underwent a third operation.

Ex-Governor Tried

In North Dakota, a Bismarck jury was unable to agree in the case against former Gov. William Langer and three associates, and was dismissed. The four are accused of conspiring to divert Federal relief and highway funds to political uses.

California was watching developments in the investigation of the State Treasurer's office. Discovery of a shortage of funds and the disappearance of the Treasury's Cashier led to the inquiry.

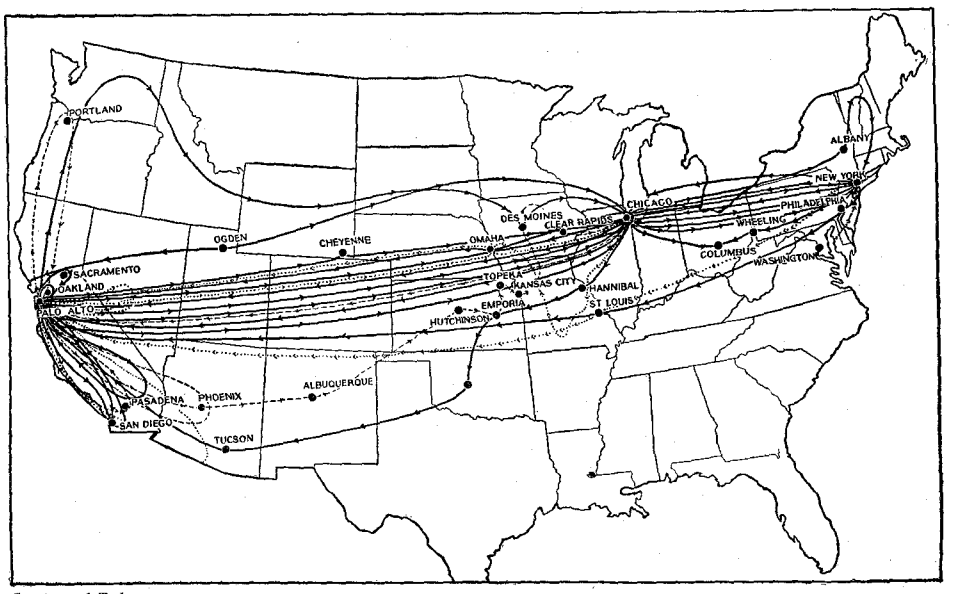
District Attorney Otis D. Babcock of Sacramento ordered State Treasurer Charles G. Johnson subpenaed to appear before the Grand Jury. He said he wanted to know how Johnson, a $5,000-a-year official, banked $200,000 in Sacramento over a seven-year period. Johnson, scorning rumors that he might resign, said that he probably had banked the $200,000, for "I have incomes from several sources besides my salary as State Treasurer." He cited stocks and mines and real estate.

The investigation approached its climax when the missing Cashier, William B. Shearer, was arrested in Fort Worth, Texas. Shearer, a frail, silver-haired man of seventy-four, is accused of responsibility for a $24,000 shortage.

"I knew at the time of my departure that a shortage did and had been existing," he said, according to the Los Angeles *Times*. "To that end I started immediately on a trip to Texas, where I had oil interests, and my thought was that I might be able to realize sufficient funds to cover the difference existing in the Treasury."

Hoover's New Deal "Remedies"

He Finds Planned Economy Is "Planned Extravagance"; Borah's Policy Determined; Roosevelt Bids Norris Stay in Senate



Courtesy of *Today*

Showing the transcontinental travels of Herbert Hoover during the last three years: 1933 (dotted lines), 1934 (dash lines), 1935 (solid black lines)

"Herbert Hoover, if actions speak louder than words, is now trying to grab something no Republican ever got his hands on," declares Don Wharton in *Today*. "He is trying to secure a third nomination for President. . . . He has crossed the Rockies fourteen times since he became the hermit of Palo Alto.

"He has traveled more than 45,000 miles since he went into retirement. He has visited some twenty-eight States. He has been in every section of the country. . . . In New York, he is rated as one of the most regular guests of the Waldorf-Astoria."

Into Political Arena

Last week, Mr. Hoover was again a guest at that famous hostelry, and his presence again was thrust definitely into the political arena when he addressed the Ohio Society of New York.

"Two years ago the phrase more frequently used was 'Planned Economy,'" he said. "But, as this has become so obviously 'Planned Extravagance' it has been even less used these last few months."

And then he turned to his "Remedies."

"The way," he expounded, "is through abandonment of present financial and fiscal policies and return to sound policies. . . . Waste of taxpayers' money should end. . . . The administration of relief should be turned over to local authorities. . . . The spending for visionary and un-American experiments should be stopped. . . . The budget should be balanced not by more taxes, but by reduction of follies. . . . Confidence in the validity of promises of the Government should be restored."

To the Denver *Post:* "Hoover gave the New Deal 'National Planning' a devastating panning." While the Los Angeles *Times* believed, "The address will doubtless be misinterpreted as politically self-serving. It is not, of course, but it is evidence that the head of the Republican Party is on the job."

The Baltimore *Sun* took a different view. "Coming from any one else," it said, "the speech . . . might have hurt the Roosevelt Administration . . . but coming from Herbert Hoover who, to a large extent, is tarred with the same brush, these admonitions were not wholly convincing."

And the Birmingham *Age-Herald* felt that "Hoover's speech was appropriately made in Wall Street among those who would like to hear what he had to say."

Almost simultaneously with Mr. Hoover's speech, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho granted an interview to thirty-five reporters. While refusing to admit he is a candidate for the Presidency, he left little doubt that he would seek the Republican nomination.

"I am not announcing all the things in my mind," he said. "I am not at sea about it; I have definitely determined my policy."

Breaks Rule

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska popped into the political scene from a different angle when President Roosevelt broke a press-conference rule to say:

"... Regardless of what Party I belonged to I would not allow George Norris to retire from the United States Senate, whether he wanted to or not . . . for the very good reason that I feel he is necessary . . . to the United States as long as he lives."

Senator Norris is an independent Republican. He supported Roosevelt in 1932; has promised to do so in 1936. He was reported to have said he might not seek re-election to the Senate.

"Seldom," avers the New York *Times*, "has there been a Presidential statement comparable to that."

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Lynchings Stir Southern Debate

Preacher Pleads for Law, County Attorney Condones Hanging of Two Negroes in Texas; Statute Called Inadequate

"Why don't you preach to your own people, who hang and burn black men in the streets?" was the blunt question an African chieftain put to an American missionary not long ago, as the missionary asked his permission to proselyte among members of his tribe.

"We don't know what the missionary said in reply," continues the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* (Rep.). "What answer could be given to such a question?"

Preaching to his own people, the Rev. C. G. Marmion, thirty-three - year - old Episcopalian Rector of St. John's Church at Columbus, Texas, tried to prevent the lynching of two young Negroes, accused of the criminal attack and murder of a white girl, in his home town last week.

Climbing on top of an automobile at the scene of the hanging, he shouted: "Let the law take its course." Boos, jeers, and cries of "Suppose it had been some of your women folks?" drowned out his ringing appeals that were stilled when a bold spirit called, "Get another rope."

The two Negroes, fifteen and sixteen years old, were on their way, chained neck to neck, to the county jail when the Sheriff's car was held up by a dozen men. Still chained together, they were hanged to a tree by a mob of 700, including several women. Near-by was the home of Geraldine Kollmann, nineteen, valedictorian of her high-school class, said to have been attacked and slain by the two Negroes. What made this double lynching national news were two statements by responsible legal authorities of Colorado County, Texas.

Said O. P. Moore, County Attorney:

"I do not call the citizens who executed the Negroes a mob: I consider their action an expression of the will of the people."

Had they been convicted in court, the Negroes, because of their youth, would have been committeed to a reformatory until they were twenty-one.

Said H. P. Hahn, County Judge:

"I am strongly opposed to mob violence and favor orderly process of the law. The fact that the Negroes who so brutally murdered Miss Kollmann could not be adequately punished by law because of their ages prevents me from condemning those citizens who meted justice to the ravishing murderers."

In Houston, eighty-six miles away, this editorial was printed:

"*The Chronicle* (Ind.-Dem.) can understand the feeling of Columbus and Colorado County citizens against the Negro boys who raped and murdered a fine and beloved young white girl of their county.

"Nevertheless, lynching is not the right course. For that matter, it believes that the majority of Colorado County citizens do not regard it as the right course. This majority owes it to itself, to Texas, and the South, to make itself articulate, just as similar majorities in all sections of the South do.

Again the Piece of String—Reminder and Challenge!

—*Duffy in the Baltimore* Sun

"This case will be seized on to shame the South. Every detail will be magnified; all the horrors dwelt upon: our entire civilization will be brought under attack.

"*The Chronicle* knows that the critics have no conception of the South's feeling toward the raping of its women: it knows they give no thought to our racial situation, or what may be done to eliminate this terrible evil. The proper way is by law, and adherence to law.

"It is to the honor of that Columbus minister that he could see this, and had the courage to speak his convictions."

And the Dallas *Journal* (Ind.) also lashes out against lynch-law with:

"The murder of two Negro boys at Columbus by vengeance-crazed citizens is evidence of savagery in Texas as truly as would be the burning of an Ethiopian criminal after he had been wrapped in linen and honey.

"To the extent of the practise of lynching in Texas, this State is uncivilized, and there is no use denying it."

Nantucket, but Mass.?

Island Once Belonging to New York Bandies Talk of Secession

Nantucket likes to tell the story of the off-Island lady who attended a local church-service which became so crowded that chairs had to be set in the aisles. The lady tapped the arm of an old captain who was carrying chairs. "Don't you know," she said, "that this is against the laws of Massachusetts?"

"Well, Madam," the captain answered, "Massachusetts laws don't apply to Nantucket."

The tight little island of Nantucket is off the Southwest Coast of Massachusetts. Fifteen miles long, it has a population of more than 3,500.

Nantucket has stood for independence all through her history. Thomas Mayhew bought it from England in 1641, and sold all but his share of it to nine settlers, for £30 and two beaver hats.

These ten men, each representing a different trade, intended to make the Island a self-sufficient community. But Nantucket was within the limits of the Province of New York, and was governed from there. In 1693, Parliament transferred the Island to Massachusetts. In the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812, the Island remained firmly neutral.

Self-Satisfied Folk

Nantucketers to-day are little different from their forefathers. Independent, self-satisfied people, they are bound in loyalty to their Island, and indulgent toward people who have had the misfortune to be born anywhere else.

Nantucket is a Republican stronghold. The New Deal is not very popular up there.

Last week, the grape-vine spread from Nantucket street-corners to the outside world the story that Nantucketers were considering secession from Massachusetts. They would combine town and county governments and deal directly with Washington, like Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

The Nantucket merchants hired Morris Ernst, a New York lawyer, and a summer colonist, to look into the situation. Mr. Ernst found no legal right for the transfer of Nantucket from New York to Massachusetts back in 1693.

"The Islanders have begun to ponder," said the Nantucket *Inquirer and Mirror* (Ind.) in a dispatch to THE LITERARY DIGEST. "Folks on the Continent seem to forget their history. Nantucket was the world's greatest whaling-port for 125 years.

"It taught the Continental American the art of deep-sea whaling. While the Islanders are dismayed at the governmental orgy of spending, they are not thinking of seceding—yet. They would like to teach the followers of freedom how to harpoon that Democratic donkey."

The Boston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.) did not take the Islanders' secession-talk too seriously, suggesting that "perhaps they will be content for quite some time yet to belong to Massachusetts. The tie does have its advantages."

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New Deal Court Football

Guffey Coal Act Upheld and Frazier-Lemke Law Upset

Carrying the ball for the New Deal, last week, Judge Elwood Hamilton in the Federal District Court at Louisville, Kentucky, scored a touch-down for the Administration. He held that the Guffey Coal Act was constitutional.

He also advanced a show-down on the principles underlying much New Deal legislation.

Imminence of the adjournment of Congress, and the threat of a general coal-strike, lashed the bill into law last August. The President had urged its passage regardless of doubts as to constitutionality.

If the Supreme Court upholds the ruling handed down by Judge Hamilton, the results, as summarized by the Associated Press, will be:

Coal-operators must submit to government regulation, or pay a penalty-tax of 13½ per cent. of the value of their output (in addition to the general administrative tax of 1½ per cent.). A labor board will control the wages paid 450,000 workers, and a national commission will fix the price of the country's coal.

Judge Hamilton ruled that, under the Constitution's general welfare provision, Congress has power to regulate wages and prices of any industry which Congress may conclude bears on interstate commerce.

Rallying to the opposition the three-judge tribunal of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh District, at Chicago, carried the ball again across the line. It ruled that an essential section of the new Frazier-Lemke Act was unconstitutional.

The decision was that Congress had exceeded its powers under the Constitution by fixing a three-year redemption for farm property, and that such regulation of property rights is properly the power of the State.

Acme

West Virginia coal-miners: their wages are controlled by the Guffey Act

Christian Unity: Rockefeller Spur

Contributions to Baptists End; Interdenominational and Non-Sectarian Projects to Benefit Hereafter; Church Liberals Rejoice

Keystone

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his seldom-photographed wife

In three non-consecutive years, picked at random, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., preeminent Baptist layman, gave to the Northern and Southern Baptist churches and their domestic and foreign missions $20,874,000. That is only a small part of what Mr. Rockefeller has given to the church of his faith.

Last week he announced the end of his sectarian contributions. Hereafter, he wrote to the Northern Baptist Convention, his donations to religious work will be made to "specific projects, chiefly interdenominational or non-denominational in character." His influence will be used "in emphasizing the basic truths common to all denominations, in lowering denominational barriers and in promoting effective cooperation among Christians of whatever creed." The Rockefeller charities have never been circumscribed by denominational lines. Catholic and Jewish churches, too, have shared.

Mr. Rockefeller believes in denominations "in so far as they make necessary provision for individual variation in religious experience." What gives him pause "is the tendency inherent in denominations to emphasize the form instead of the substance, the denominational peculiarity, instead of the oneness of Christian purpose." His faith "is increasingly centered on the few fundamental principles of Christ's life and teaching as set forth in the Four Gospels."

With his habitual concern for youth, Mr. Rockefeller asserts that only a united church will have any appeal for them.

Such a statement might well be incorporated in the creed of those Protestant liberals who would weld all the churches into one. For instance, that well-known liberal, Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor of *The Christian Century* (non-denominational), wired to The Literary Digest that "Mr. Rockefeller's action reflects the growing repugnance which modern Christians feel toward denominationalism."

A similar note is sounded by Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, another liberal, Editor of *The Churchman* (Episcopalian). "Mr. Rockefeller's action," he said to The Literary Digest, "gives a strong accent on a notable trend in Protestant denominations. It is true, as Mr. Rockefeller stresses, that young people are not interested in those secondary factors which make for denominational differences.

Would End Differences

"But it is equally true that liberals, of whatever age, in every church, are sick and tired of the mistaken and stupid emphasis on those differences. What all liberals consider the non-essentials are the product historically of the priestly as opposed to the prophetic mind. It is too often forgotten that the Founder of Christianity was put to death because of His ceaseless opposition to the priestly mind in his own church."

However, Dr. C. O. Johnson, Past President of the Northern Baptist Convention, said that "if Mr. Rockefeller can get along without us, we'll do our best to get along without him."

It goes without saying that many makers of denominational budgets will be disappointed. Dr. James R. Joy, Editor of the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), and himself an advocate of Christian unity, says that Mr. Rockefeller's decision "can scarcely mean anything else than a smashing blow at the whole mission enterprise as now carried on."

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Triumph and Tragedy in British Elections

Baldwin's Return to Power a Sweeping Indorsement of Conservative Party's Rearmament Program; MacDonald's Defeat Apparently Means End of His Political Career

Former Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council, the chief figurehead of the old National Labor Group, went down in sweeping defeat in the British General Elections last week when the Nationalist Government of Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, was returned to power with a clear majority of 244 seats and a plurality of more than 1,000,000 votes.

Mr. MacDonald's defeat apparently signalized the end of the political career of the pale, tall, graceful leader of British Labor who, when he came to New York some years ago, wore red socks to show just how fundamental were his Socialist principles.

A man of deep, attractive voice and flowing silver-white hair, he was once described as "a fighter who loves peace." Politically he was considered always for his strength of character plus his gift for compromise.

MacDonald's Rôle

Once a labor agitator and "the most hated man in England" who was Prime Minister at sixty-seven years of age in the National Government, Mr. MacDonald was obliged to take a long vacation in Canada in 1934. That was in June and in October, 1934, A. G. Gardiner wrote, on MacDonald's return to London: "Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has just reappeared upon the public stage." And, "no words can exaggerate the dark obscurity in which Mr. MacDonald has been engulfed for the last four months."

On June 7 of this year Mr. Baldwin, for the third time in his political career, became Prime Minister of Great Britain, replacing Mr. MacDonald who was compelled to retire chiefly because of failing health.

Mr. Baldwin. so frequently described as the typical *John Bull,* is a man who carries on his shoulders the main burden of England's relationship with Europe in the present East African and Mediterranean complications which Great Britain faces. As pictured in the London *Review of Reviews* by one who knows him, he is a man rather above the middle height, heavy of build, heavy and plain of feature. His gestures are few, as are those of the average Englishman, so also is his manner. But his voice is too cultured to accord well with the impression of a successful farmer or shop-keeper or city business man.

Things That Make England

Even more than the voice, said this interpreter of Mr. Baldwin's character, are the words he uses as once when he spoke of England:

"The tinkle of the hammer on the anvil in a country smithy, the corn-crake on a dewy morning, the sound of the scythe against the whetstone, and the sight of a plough team coming over the brow of a hill. . . . The wild anemones in the woods in April, the last load of hay being drawn down a lane as the twilight comes on . . . and, above all, the smell of wood-smoke coming up in an autumn evening or the smell of the scutch-fires; . . . that wood-smoke that our ancestors tens of thousands of years ago must have caught on the air. . . . These things strike down into the very depths of our nature. . . . These are the things that make England."

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Stanley Baldwin: Britain backed him

The Liberal London *News-Chronicle* remarked that in forcing an election at the present time Tory strategy "had a more completely successful result than even its organizers had dared hope." That was a gibe at Mr. Baldwin's statement of a few weeks ago that there would be a "lull" in the international situation, and so it was the proper moment to have a general election because in the early months of the year there might not be such a "lull." *The News-Chronicle* said also that "the electors simply refused to accept MacDonald's presentation of himself as still a Laborite."

Labor's Gain

With reference to the Labor Party's gain of ninety-four seats, giving the party 153 in the new House of Commons, altho it was far less than was expected, the Laborite London *Daily Herald* said: "Labor's gain in votes is far greater than the number of seats would suggest."

Labor papers did not gloat over the defeat of their former leader, J. Ramsay MacDonald, said United Press dispatches to The Literary Digest. They merely reported the news, but one Labor leader expressed his opinion as follows: "MacDonald no longer commands any substantial electoral support. A large section of Conservative opinion would oppose bitterly any support to find him a Conservative seat."

A famous Liberal organ, *The Manchester Guardian,* observed:

"The country has shown pretty clearly that it does not love coalitions. MacDonald and his son were swept away, and the National Labor Party survives only in attenuated form."

Lord Camrose's independent Conservative weekly, the London *Sunday Times,* felt that: "Except for the loss of MacDonald and his son (Malcolm MacDonald) with both of whom, and especially with the older man, there will be wide-spread sympathy, the Cabinet returns to its duties unimpaired in personnel."

Glowing Tribute

Viscount Astor's independent Conservative London *Observer* paid this glowing tribute to Mr. MacDonald:

"Ramsay MacDonald stands with Burke, Bright, Macaulay, Gladstone, Asquith, and others in the category of the great rejected."

The London *Times* was assured:

"The majority for the Government represents a triumph for the British people who have given unchallengeable proof of their steadiness to the whole world." At the same time it maintained that: "Ramsay MacDonald and his son can be assured that their courage in fighting for two desperately difficult seats has greatly enhanced their standing with the public."

The ultra-Tory *Morning Post* conceded that "one must admit that altho the Socialist gains were comparatively small, measured as to members of Parliament, their strength is much more formidable, measured as to electors. This will warn Conservatives not to sleep on their laurels."

On the other hand the London *Daily Telegraph,* a newspaper reputedly close to the National Government, said:

"The great mass of the middle classes contemptuously rejected Socialism. In recent years its program has driven them into resolute determination to defeat it."

Viscount Rothermere's London *Sunday Dispatch* declared:

"With a sound majority the National Government takes power for a further five years. It pledged one thing first and foremost—Britain's rearmament. There is now no excuse for delay."

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Trade Pact With Canada

New Agreement Removes Tariff Barriers on 767 Items

Canada and the United States agreed last week to work together under a new trade agreement backed by President Roosevelt and the newly elected Liberal Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King.

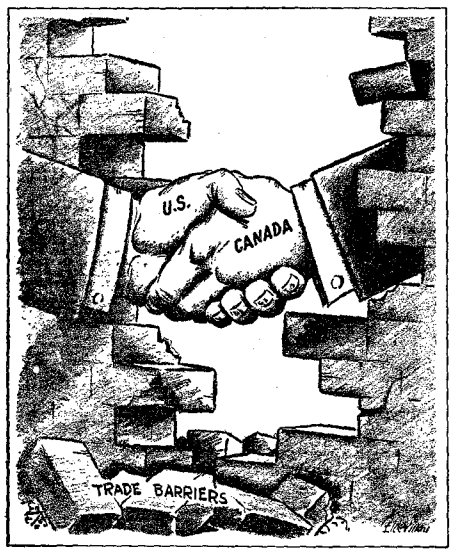
The pact puts duties against United States products back roughly to the level raised by the former Conservative Prime Minister, Richard Bedford Bennett. According to Ottawa press dispatches, the new treaty in effect merely restores the pre-1930 status quo.

As an Ottawa correspondent of the New York *Times* wrote, Mr. Bennett's supporters "will hail the result as justification of his contention that the only way to obtain concessions from the United States was to retaliate against her. They will probably make much of two great disappointments the treaty contains for Canadian producers: its failure to lower the duties on cod, or on potatoes for food."

According to a Washington press dispatch of Albert L. Warner, Canada grants its "intermediate" rate schedule to American products and promises most-favored-nation treatment, thus lowering duties on 767 items. For eighty articles in particular Canada reduces its rates to a point lower than those heretofore paid by any non-British country.

This Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* wrote that the United States, in turn, reduces the tariff on fifty-three articles involving several of delicately competitive nature and of high importance. In addition the United States agrees not to change the existing rates of free-list status on twenty-two articles.

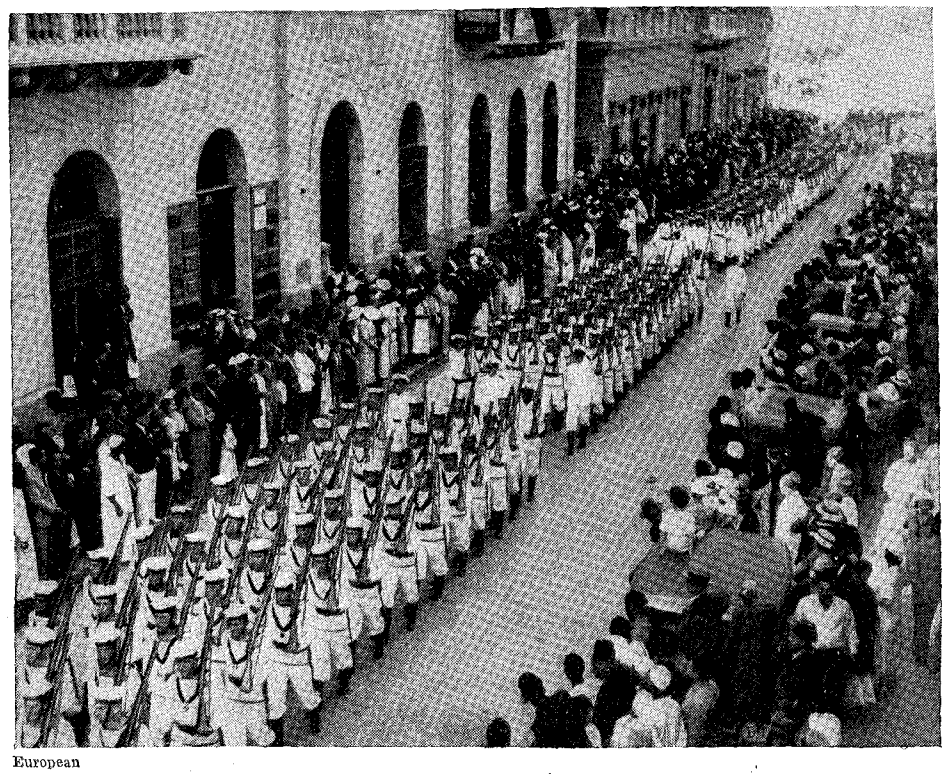
Telegraphed editorial comment to The Literary Digest from the Canadian press included a remark of the Montreal *Daily Star* that "both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King are to be congratulated on their business-like directness and their swift severing of red tape and sealing wax formalities."



Through the Wall
—Elderman in the Washington Post

Egypt's Riotous Independence Day

Nationalists Demand Complete Freedom From Britain; Want to Be "Ally, Not Vassal," Says Their Militant Leader



European

British sailors arriving in Alexandria shortly before riots swept through Egypt

"Better to have every Egyptian dead than to continue under the heel of the oppressors!"

That was the rallying cry with which Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd, or Nationalist, party in Egypt, whipped into a frenzy 50,000 persons at an "Independence Day" mass-meeting last week in Cairo.

Rioting against British domination of Egypt broke out in Cairo and Tanta, fifty-four miles northwest of the Capital, resulting in the death of two students and the wounding of 175 students and police. The latter used shotguns in a series of clashes after the students had stoned the windows of the British Consulate, shouting: "Down with England!"

Further rioting during the week brought the casualties to seven known dead and more than 200 wounded. Rioting was renewed last Monday in Cairo.

Independence Demanded

"This is no mere student brawling," said Nahas Pasha last Sunday, according to a copyrighted interview reported by the United Press. "The entire Wafd—in every free election we have won 95 per cent. of the votes—also demands that Britain fulfil her promise of complete independence. We want to be Britain's ally, not her vassal. The Wafd has not the slightest pro-Italian sentiment."

Italian officials, Rome cables related, made no effort to conceal their pleasure over the anti-British rioting in Egypt.

Officials, however, denied that Italian propaganda instigated the riots.

Cabled editorials from the European press to The Literary Digest revealed the opinion of the Rome *Ottobre* that—

"London prefers blindly to pursue the anachronistic system of imposing its own will, forcibly creating a Constitution under a camouflage of granting liberty, then suppressing it. Even if momentarily successful, Britain ultimately will repent her policy in Egypt."

As the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of Berlin viewed the situation, "Egyptian Nationalists, encouraged by Anglo-Italian tension, determined to end the present provisional settlement with England."

Position Strategic

Maj. C. S. Jarvis, Governor of Sinai, pointed out recently in the London *Evening Standard:*

"In the general cry for self-determination Egyptians rather lost sight of the fact that their geographical situation is so strategically important that, whatever Great Powers happened to be at war, there was only the shadowiest prospect of Egyptian neutrality being observed unless Egypt could claim protection from an equally Great Power.

"Also Egypt did not appear to realize that her territory has been, and always will be, coveted as a key-position. For this state of affairs the Suez Canal is mainly responsible. But it must be remembered that, when Napoleon dreamed of Eastern conquest at the end of the eighteenth century—sixty years before the canal was thought of—the invasion of Egypt was the cornerstone of his enterprise."

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Italy Strikes Back at Sanctionist Nations

Battle With Economic Weapons Begins With Fate of League or Fascist State in Balance; Mussolini Boycotts Imports From Thirty-Five Countries; Hull Warns Exporters

At the stroke of midnight, corks popped all over Italy. Up rose millions of King Victor Emmanuel's subjects to drink to success on the new "second front" of the Ethiopian war.

As clocks struck, sanctions of fifty-one member States of the League of Nations went into effect against Italy. But Il Duce saw to it that this was no one-sided affair. To sanctions Italy would retaliate with sanctions, he had warned.

So, to thirty-five of the fifty-one nations, the dictator ordered a complete boycott of their imports in Italy; with sixteen others that voted sanctions with reservations, trade exchanges will be somewhat reduced; with the United States, Brazil, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Albania, and Japan—neutrals—most of Italy's goods will be bought.

Peace-Time Weapons

And thus began what correspondents described as the strangest war in history, a war to be fought with peace-time instruments, with the fate of either Italy or the League in the balance.

At sunrise, Italians awoke to find their public squares, buildings, churches, and streets beflagged; to find erected in all municipalities tablets to mark November 18, 1935, as a day of "ignominy and iniquity in the history of the world."

What Il Duce expected to get from the United States was left considerably in the dark last week after another warning by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. As a neutral, with a strict neutrality law against export of arms to belligerents, Secretary Hull must depend largely upon public opinion to enforce prohibition of export of raw materials to warring nations.

Once again he reproved exporters shipping quantities of iron, steel, oil, and even trucks to Italy.

A Rome newspaper said to reflect often the views of the Italian Government, *Giornale d'Italia*, sarcastically remarked:

"Italy is not thinking of denouncing its commercial treaties with sanctionist nations. However, the latters' offensive and Italy's defense represent actual economic war which is equivalent to automatic expiration of these treaties. Italy's resistance to the sanctions will be most active. Her frontiers will be impenetrable against the products of the sanctionists, who in a few weeks will realize the consequences of their foolhardy policy."

The German *Frankfurter Zeitung* candidly admitted that economic developments can not be foreseen, and it added:

"Hence it is difficult to appraise the effect of the sanctions against Italy. Military developments in Africa may be decisive. . . . Theoretically it is not impossible that Geneva may decide further to tighten the sanctions."

On one point at least, *The Christian Science Monitor* acceded in Italy's protest against League of Nations sanctions. While taking "with more than a bit of saline seasoning" Mussolini's concern for the hardships to "millions of workers all the world over," this daily was convinced it would be well to recognize that peace has its price and it went on to say:

"Undoubtedly sanctions and counter-sanctions will cause dislocations of trade and a 'disturbance of outlook' which may indeed 'last long after the sanctions have fulfilled their functions.'

"Experience in the World War underscored the fact that economic changes adopted as war measures may remain, contrary to our desires, after war ends."

Harming Itself

To the Detroit *News* the action of Italy in placing restrictions on the import of some 197 products from League nations that have placed an embargo on certain exports to her was "reminiscent of the story of the German who, during the War, is said to have sneaked into New York, bought all the United States Government bonds he could, and destroyed them."

This daily continued:

"It would seem that the country most harmed by these import restrictions is Italy herself."

Shake-Up on Battle-Field

Among the scores of rumors emanating from the Italo-Ethiopian war in the last six weeks, serving to confuse fact with fiction, was one that Gen. Emilio de Bono was in disagreement with Premier Mussolini.

Last week, Il Duce recalled the fiery-eyed, white-bearded Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner in East Africa, made him a marshal, and sent him into retirement.

Going to Africa in his place will be Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Marquis of Sabotino, tall, gray and strong-faced leader of an Italian corps at Caporetto in the World War. Marshal Badoglio had returned to Rome from Ethiopia only a fortnight ago with a private report on General de Bono's conduct of the war.

While Il Duce sent General de Bono a wire of congratulation, stating the capture of Makale had completed his work in Ethiopia, correspondents were sure the dictator was dissatisfied with the Italians' slow advance southward. Moreover, in contrast to Gen. Rodolfo Graziani's swift march from the south, reports of a conflict between him and his chief also were credited.

With the return of the man who helped to lead the march on Rome in 1922, command goes from Fascist leadership to the Regular Army. Marshal Badoglio, due in Ethiopia by plane, was expected to institute a new kind of strategy—the old-fashioned flying column tactics of colonial warfare.

Alaji, forty miles south of Makale, where waits an Ethiopian army, anxious to catch the Italians off guard, is the next objective in the advance from the north.

Universal Newsreel—From Soibelman Syndicate

Loading bombs on the giant plane of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, before the take-off for an air-raid over Ethiopia

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"Divide and Rule"—Japan in North China

Nippon Entrenched on Two "Fronts"; Tokyo's Generals Eye Thirty Million People in Five Rich Provinces; Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese Leader, a Keen Militarist

In building up its sprawling Empire, Rome used the slogan, *Divide et impera* ("Divide and Rule"), with a success which has made it the object of imitation by all succeeding Powers.

Since 1931, Japan has been penetrating China. By dividing quarreling war-lords, the more astute Japanese were able to extend their sway as far south as the Great Wall. To Manchukuo, on whose throne she put a puppet-prince, she had added by last year the rich Province of Jehol.

Last week found the Japanese powerfully entrenched on two strategic "fronts" ready, many Far Eastern observers believed, to take the largest bite out of China yet—North China. It would give her 30,000,000 more people, and some of the choicest of Chinese territory, including five Provinces.

Warning by Japan

The Rengo (Japanese) News Agency reported last Monday, according to the Associated Press, that Japan's army in Manchuria "was prepared to use force" to prevent Chinese interference with an autonomy movement in North China.

The report said Japan was prepared to throw its full armed might into the Provinces of Hopei, Shansi, and Shantung if the Chinese military leader attempted to prevent an "autonomy or independence movement" in those three Provinces.

Chinese reports from Tientsin said several Japanese troop-ships had arrived at Taku to bar the gateway to Tientsin.

At least 3,000 troops had arrived at Shanhaikwan. A score more troop-trains were reported held in readiness at Chinchow.

Inflamed by Japanese acts, the 450,000,000 Chinese were said to be more firmly united than at any other time since the foundation of their Republic in 1912.

Whether this unity would express itself in concrete mass-action depended largely on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the impassive, often inflammatory, dictator whose wife is a pretty Wellesley alumna.

Vintner's Son

Son of a humble wine-merchant, arch-foe of Communism, Chiang rose to power under the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Republic. A keen, sharp militarist, he is equipped with a rapier-like mind. He is forty-seven, and a Christian.

Japan, which he hates, taught him how to be a soldier, and the fact that, lately, Chinese political enemies have accused him of being pro-Japanese has aroused mingled feelings among many followers.

With his back to Communist foes, Chiang last week faced Japan, as sweeping events—assassinations, murders, troop-movements, political intrigue—sent the Italo-Ethiopian war tumbling off page one, and put China there instead.

Facing him was Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara, known as the "Lawrence of Manchuria."

Through General Doihara, Japan is understood to be planning to put Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi Province, in charge of a new State of North China.

"One can not escape the feeling that while Japanese activities in North China, present and pending, are motivated by considerations of economic and territorial aggrandizement," pointed out *The China Weekly Review* (Shanghai), "there are other, and, possibly, still more important, considerations which are responsible for the haste with which Japan is moving.

"These other considerations undoubtedly are concerned with Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, which have steadily grown worse to the point where clashes on the Manchurian-Siberian border are of frequent and ever-increasing seriousness.

"The main point to be kept in mind is that the Japanese are taking advantage of the present crisis in world affairs to establish a military protectorate over the Chinese Republic."

"Japan will act soon, because China's new silver [nationalization] policy has caused much displeasure," predicted the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. "It is a threat to Japanese trade in China. The Tokyo warlords are piqued because they were not consulted before the financial reform was instituted.

"They profess to see the hand of Britain in the move because Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British financial expert, is now collaborating with Nanking on currency reform."

Analyzing Japan's policy, *The China Outlook* (Shanghai) said:

"Another important factor in Sino-Japanese relations is the so-called many-sided diplomacy of the Japanese Government. Such tactics imply an intention not to regard China as an independent and unified country."

The newspaper *Shun Pao* of Shanghai said: "America has fulfilled her promise. . . . However, economic difficulties may give rise to internal disorders. . . . Regarding foreign relations, Japanese imperialism is increasingly menacing."

The China Times, also of Shanghai, stresses "the growing seriousness of China's position in view of the imminent menace looming in North China." It appeals to all sections and all leaders to bury their differences and present a united front "in the present crisis which threatens the State."

In Tokyo, newspapers were forbidden to print reports of troop-sailings. Military chiefs paused in maneuvers on the Southern Coast to study the latest reports from China.

Said the powerful and widely-read *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo):

"Japanese conceptions of China have been unchanged for more than ten years. The Japanese policy toward China aims at coexistence and coprosperity with China."

Aggression Denied

And the *Nichi Nichi* (Fukuoka) declared: "Japan has no idea of starting new operations in China. If something wrong takes place against Japan's policy, this is not Japan's own making, but comes from China's suspicion."

Nevertheless most Chinese, as well as Americans, felt that suspicion was jus[illegible]

The Cuckoo in the Nest

—*Glasgow* Record

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Philippines Start Out as a Nation

U. S. Probably First Country in History to Free Another Voluntarily; Quezon, Liberator, Inaugurated as President

With the stroke of a pen President Roosevelt last week created the new Commonwealth of the Philippines and in so doing made the United States probably the first nation in history to free another nation voluntarily.

The President's signature to a proclamation ending thirty-six years' rule of the 7,083 islands was timed with formal promulgation of it in Manila by Secretary of War George H. Dern at ceremonies inaugurating the new nation.

In reality, freedom for the Philippines is only nominal. As a Commonwealth, the Islands are going on probation for ten years under American sovereignty. Then, as they prove themselves capable of self-government, the Stars and Stripes will be hauled down and a Republic set up.

If that eventuality should materialize, most of the 12,590,369 Filipinos believe chief honor would go to Manuel Quezon, who was made first President of the Commonwealth. For the greater part of his life this Bolivar of the Far East has worked for Philippine autonomy.

Lifetime's Devotion

"Short, slight, with piercing dark eyes, affable, and friendly, but with a natural dignity that will be both becoming and useful to his exalted post," writes Irene Kuhn in the New York *World-Telegram*, "Quezon has spent his life thus far in fulfilling what he conceived to be his destiny—leading his people into independence.

"His signature is greater by reason of the fact that he won it [independence] by diplomacy rather than bloodshed.

"His origin was humble, but good. . . . Quezon's parents were school-teachers. The Spanish blood of his mother shows in his face. He is sharp-witted, quick-tempered and possesses a keen sense of humor. His astute politeness and courtesy have helped him."

A Philippine "Green Mountain" boy with the dashing insurrectionist Aguinaldo (whom he defeated for Commonwealth President), Provincial Governor, Manila House of Representatives Floor Leader, Resident Commissioner to the United States, President of the Philippines Senate, and now sovereign leader of his 7,083 islands—such is the career of the world's newest government head.

Captivating Smile

"Quezon's coal-black hair is streaked with gray to-day, but his white teeth flash in the same captivating smile," Miss Kuhn adds. "On his slight, always impeccably-tailored shoulders, as he takes office, falls the job of starting peacefully a new republic in a world widely questioning democratic government and in a corner of that world—the Far East—where it is an innovation."

Named after Philip II of Spain (1527-'98), the rich Philippine Islands, covering about 114,400 square miles, were discovered by Magellan in 1521. Under the Treaty of April 11, 1899, Spain, vanquished by Dewey at Manila Bay, ceded them to the United States. Since that time they have been governed as our chief colony by eleven Governors-General under the War Department.

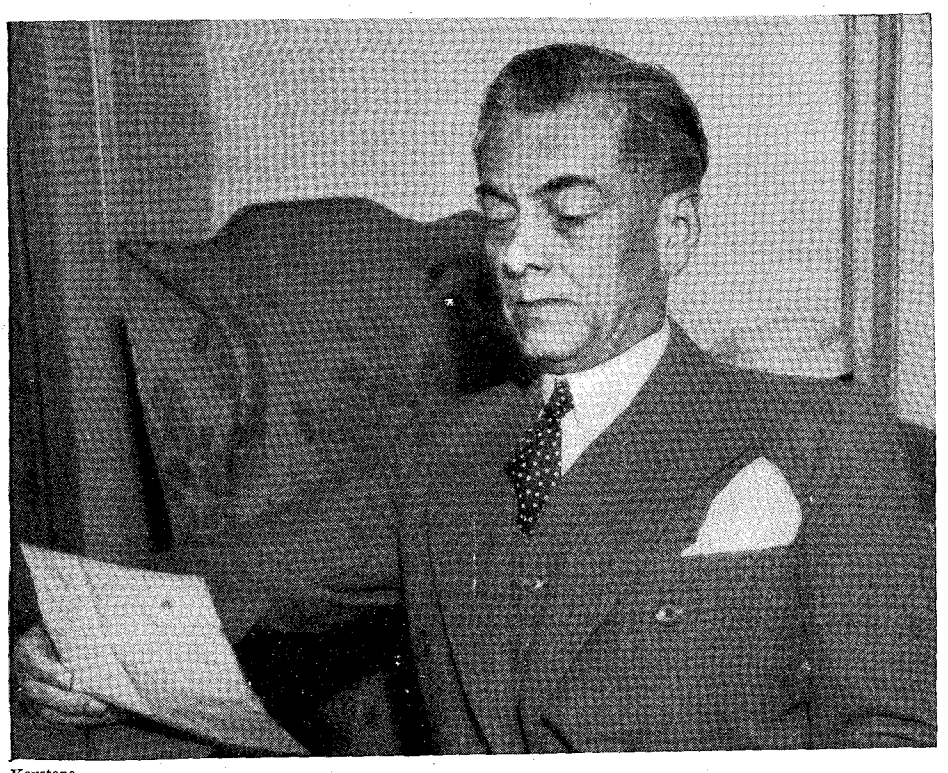
The last, Frank Murphy, the scholarly, red-headed ex-Mayor of Detroit, who got $18,000 a year for his job, automatically became United States High Commissioner under the Philippines' New Deal. Under him the United States will be responsible for defense, foreign affairs, internal order, and currency stability during the interim period of rule.

Sacrifice Asked

The Filipino-owned *Tribune* of Manila said that the Filipinos had chosen their ablest citizens in Quezon and Osmena (new Vice President), warning, however, that "unless we act upon the simple but fundamental fact that the Commonwealth means harder work for all and a greater sacrifice for each one, attainment of its success will be doubtful."

"It remains to be seen whether this designation of responsibility to President-elect Quezon, embroiled as he is in island politics, will overwhelm him or, on the other hand, permit him to prove to the United States that the Philippines are capable of self-government," remarked the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

Cognizant of his problems, *The Manila Bulletin*, published by Carson Taylor, said of the new President: "The announced slogan of Commonwealth President-elect Manuel Quezon of less politics and more government has been so well received that it should be carried into practise at once with no hesitation and misapprehension."



Keystone

Manuel Quezon: Bolivar of the Far East

A King Goes Home

Victoria Station, London, rarely sheltered so many members of royalty and official dignitaries as it did Thursday morning, when King George II of Greece departed for Paris, first stop on his journey homeward to Athens to resume his throne.

Members of the British royal family, headed by the Prince of Wales, who waved farewell to the restored monarch as his train pulled out, included the Duchess of Kent, a niece of the Greek King, and her husband, the Duke of Kent, as well as the Duke and Duchess of York.

King George returns to Greece as the result of the plebiscite of November 5, when more than 95 per cent. of the Greeks voted for restoration of the Monarchy to replace the Republic. He had been forced into exile after a plebiscite in 1924, when the nation's name was changed from the "Kingdom of Hellas" to the "Hellenic State."

As the *Daily Star* in Windsor, Ont., pointed out, the recall of George II to the throne, "as well as being a victory for the Grecian King, is a score for British diplomacy in Europe. A glance at the map is sufficient to show the importance of Britain having a friend on the throne of Greece. With Italy feeling her oats in the Mediterranean and Africa, the geographical position of the Greeks is of paramount significance. Lying southeast of Italy across the Adriatic and jutting out into the Mediterranean, the Greek Peninsula is a strategic territory for which any one wishing dominance in the 'Middle Sea' might well fight."

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Sea Power and Parity Around the Table

Six Nations Seeking to Block Armaments Race; Japanese Ambitions Provide Key-Note; Aims Outlined as Delegates Prepare for London Conference December 6

When Admiral Lord Collingwood went strolling, he would scatter acorns from which would grow oaks for ship timbers. Those were the days (1796) when Vice President John Adams wrote to Rufus King, American Minister at London, that British maritime policy "is all composed in one line of a popular song, 'Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves!'" Nevertheless, the Lords of the Admiralty were worried, for supplies of English oak were dwindling rapidly.

Long before 1922, when Collingwood's oaks were strong enough for a ship-of-the-line's timbers, navies were built of steel. Lords of the Admiralty were no longer worried about supplies. A new problem had arisen: parity.

That was the year Britain permitted a rival in its hegemony over the waves. At Washington, the United States was admitted to parity with the Mother Country's Navy in capital ships and aircraft-carriers. But Japan took the short end of a 5-5-3 ratio.

That parity principle, arising to plague again, was duplicated for other fighting ships in the London Naval Treaty of 1930, which decreed a ratio of 10-10-7, altho Nippon wanted more.

Dissatisfied, Tokyo has denounced these treaties, demanding all-around equality. And admirals and diplomatists of six nations will meet on December 6, at dingily gloomy St. James's Palace, London, to see if they can write a new formula which will determine, at least on paper, who *does* rule the waves, and *what* waves they are to be.

The six nations and the problems they bring to the conference-table are, succinctly:

1. Great Britain: Committed to increasing the Royal Navy by adding at least twenty cruisers and building up the Battle Fleet.

2. United States: Committed to parity with Britain, but differing widely as to the type of ships needed for American purposes.

3. Japan: Committed to parity with the United States, but not believed to be financially able to match American parity with Britain.

4. Germany: Committed, by separate agreement with Britain, to a fleet not more than 35 per cent. in total tonnage of the British Navy.

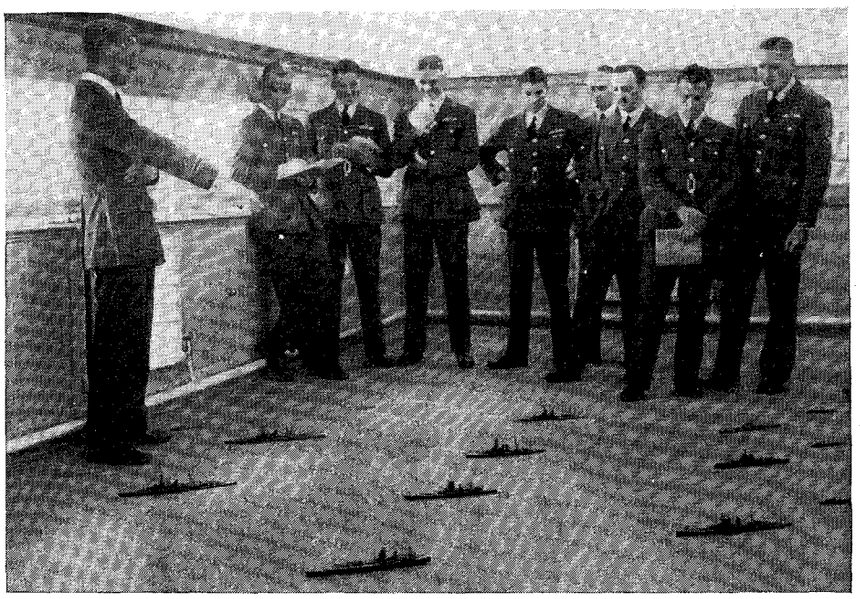
5. France: Committed to a large program of new construction to insure superiority over the resurgent Navy of Nazi Germany.

6. Italy: Committed to a program of colonial expansion in Africa and charged with an aim to make the Mediterranean a "Roman Lake."

Japanese Key-Holder

But the key to this maze of parity in sea power rests in the pudgy hands of Admiral Osamu Nagano, fifty-five-year-old Supreme War Councilor and chief Japanese delegate to the London Naval Conference. Amid the sparring and jockeying for equality on the waves, Nippon holds 154 under-age war-ships, totaling 650,315 tons.

This ranks favorably with Britain's 156 under-age ships, totaling 998,208 tons, and exceeds in number America's ninety-one, totaling 734,300. But Britain is building fifty ships, totaling 165,350 tons; America, eighty-four, totaling 280,150 tons; and Japan only forty, totaling 115,807 tons. So Japan, further along, comparatively, in building up to Treaty limits, wants to scale down the two rival Navies to achieve parity with its own.



Globe

British Air Force officers look on mighty battle-ships merely as possible targets

To attain Treaty limits by the end of next year, Britain must build 90,697 tons more of war-ships, America must build 71,135 tons, and Japan only 2,078.

No less an authority than Dr. Oscar Parkes, tall, white-haired surgeon and ex-Editor of "Jane's Fighting Ships," believes that as Japan goes into the Conference she has the world's best navy. That is, on paper.

"On paper," the naval expert who was *14 S 2* of British Naval Intelligence during the War told M. H. Halton of the Windsor (Ont.) *Daily Star*, "the Japanese Navy is the most efficient and up-to-date and deadly in the world. Ship for ship it is the best—on paper. Its naval guns are of the best construction, and they are the best-protected by armor-plate.

Built to Fight

"There are certain weaknesses. Their ships tend, I believe, to be a little top-heavy, but the Japanese battle-ships are battle-ships. That is, everything is sacrificed to efficiency. They are built to fight; and, if need be, fight they will."

But, then, there is the human factor to consider, and Doctor Parkes has this to say:

"On paper, the Japanese have got us licked, and the Spanish Armada had Drake licked—on paper."

In this month's *Scientific American*, Doctor Parkes writes "A Forecast of World Navies" which amplifies his view of Japan's position as primary factor in sea power:

"It is on Japan that our attention is sharply focused. No longer satisfied with 40 per cent. inferiority to the American and British Navies, she is determined to provide herself with whatever forces she deems necessary, and it is the addition made to her fleet which will dictate the future development in our own."

Tokyo makes no secret of Japanese naval aims. A pamphlet published by its Navy Department at a recent celebration of the anniversary of Admiral Togo's impressive defeat of the Russian Fleet at Port Arthur has this to say:

"With present modernizations, navies are enabled to come to the Orient from any distance with their whole power. Without superior power in control of Oriental waters, Japan can not maintain peace in the Far East. . . .

"However, some other Powers [obviously, America and Britain] with a century of Eastern influence, do not understand Japan's position. These Powers desire to continue their influence, hence they need strong naval power as a background, and insist on the ratio system as their overseas strategy, making the solution of disarmament most difficult.

"Now, since Japan is able to maintain peace in the Orient alone, the Powers should intrust such peace-maintenance to Japan.

"It has become a national belief that

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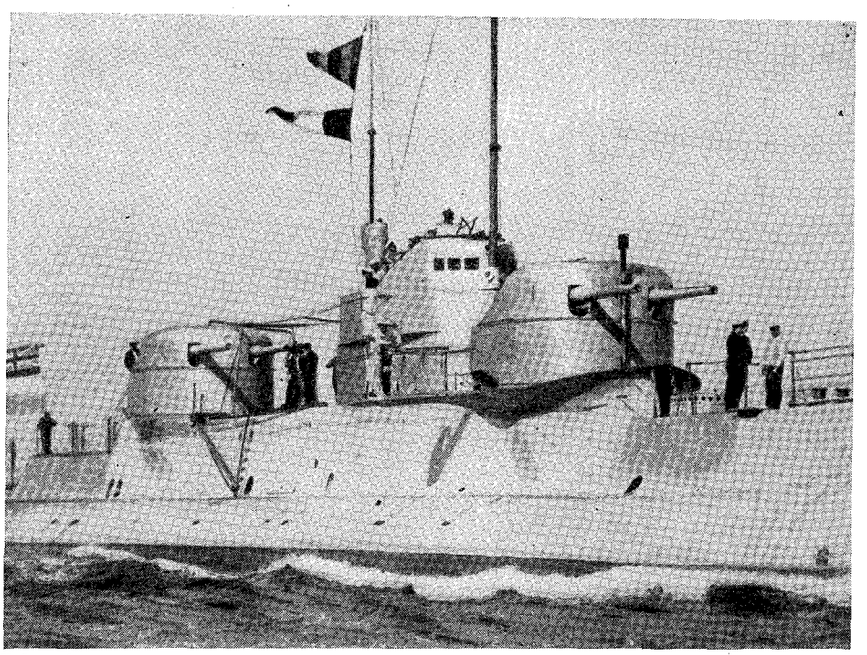


Underwood

America and Britain would abolish the submarine, assassin of the trade-lanes

Japan is the only stabilizing Power in the Orient."

Some sympathy with Japan's expressed ambition for parity with Britain and America is voiced by Walter Millis in "The Future of Sea Power in the Pacific."

" 'Parity' is a word of great power in the minds of peoples," he writes, "and a Pacific settlement frankly based on parity all around might succeed in restraining the explosive force of the navalist philosophy where the Washington settlement failed. Nor would it greatly alter the existing position.

"Despite the American claim to a naval strength adequate to fighting Japan in the Western Pacific, such a prospect is most unattractive, even with a 5-3 predominance. The United States has actually shown no desire, as yet, forcibly to restrain Japanese aggression on the Asiatic Continent; and it is evident enough that the practical diplomacy of the Far East to-day is based upon the fact of Japanese mastery there, whatever the paper claims of British and American policy may pretend."

American Policy

When Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, goes to London as the principal United States delegate, he will have this policy, enunciated by President Roosevelt, to guide him:

"The United States adheres to the Washington and London Treaties. Only a failure to renew these Treaties . . . could change American policy, and then only in the event that other nations exceed the limits provided."

So, like the more unofficial Doctor Parkes, the grizzled little American admiral will have his eyes sharply focused on Japanese naval construction plans. They are likely to be sweeping, for *Business Week* predicts "practically unlimited construction after December 31, 1936, when the Washington and London Naval Treaties expire."

It will not be the first time the short, stocky No. 1 fighting man of the American Navy has faced Nipponese admirals and diplomatists around the conference-table. He was at a preliminary naval conference in London last year.

Then, Japanese spokesmen were growing heated about what they called America's naval supremacy. Generally extremely close-mouthed, the spectacled admiral with the pertly inquisitive nose listened for a time. At last, he offered to "swap Navies and lick Japan." But he smiled when he said it, and there were no hard feelings.

Son of a rancher and sheriff at Ukiah, California, Admiral Standley confesses that his naval career is due entirely to wanting to visit Santa Rosa (twice as big a town) for a day. That was in 1890, when he saw an advertisement to the effect that a Congressman was staging competitive examinations for appointment to Annapolis.

"Just for an excuse to go," as he puts it, he went, took the examination, and was surprized when he won the appointment.

He was marked as a hero when, an ensign in the Philippines, he crawled through a jungle, dodged Moro bullets, and mapped the enemy's hide-out. He is sixty-three.

Part of Admiral Standley's two and one-half years' service as Chief of Naval Operations has been devoted to formulating a new American naval policy.

Balanced Program

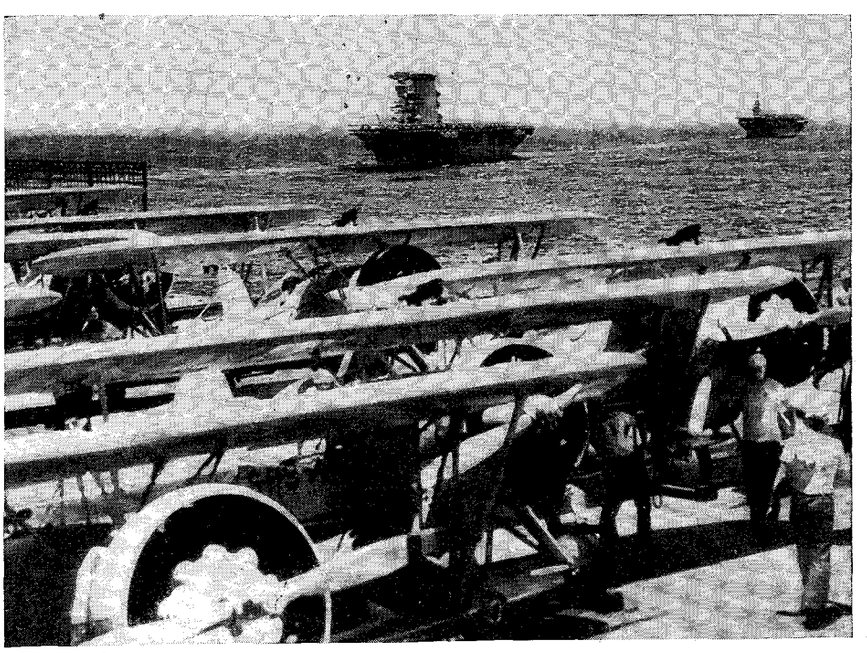
Admiral Standley has transmuted general terms into a balanced program of naval construction. Hanson W. Baldwin, former naval officer and staff-writer for the New York *Times*, explains this program in this month's *Current History*.

"In brief, the plans envisage a consistent, orderly annual program of replacements for our obsolete and over-age ships." There are 251 of them, totaling 353,400 tons.

Whatever may arise at the London Naval Conference, it can not, by any flight of imagination, be called a disarmament parley. Its greatest prospects lie, rather, in some hope that it may turn out to be a limitation-of-navies Conference. In so far as technical achievement may be involved, it is desired that the sessions will lay the basis for a further Conference, next May or June.

Mr. Baldwin's *Current History* article gives this summary:

"All in all, there is little likelihood that the peace structure so carefully built up on the basis of the Washington and London Treaties can be saved from complete wreck; if any sort of treaty-agreement is arrived at among the world's sea Powers, it will be surprizing if it does not permit considerably increased building, rather than limit or reduce present sea establishments."



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Aircraft-carriers' size was limited in Washington treaty. This photograph, taken on deck of the big Saratoga, *shows the* Lexington *and* Ranger *in the distance*

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Bringing the Breath of Life

Firemen and Policemen, Aided by Science, Trick Nature Into Helping Them Flood the Lungs of Smoke and Gas Victims with Life-Giving Oxygen; Thousands Saved Yearly

With siren screaming, a fire department automobile dashes up the street and comes to a sudden halt before a small apartment building. Two husky firemen, carrying something that looks like a suitcase, spring out of the car, and disappear into the doorway.

A crowd collects at once, gazing excitedly at the windows, waiting for the crash of glass and the tell-tale streamers of smoke.

But nothing happens. No smoke, no fire, no further excitement. Presently the firemen reappear, and their car carries them out of sight.

"False alarm," mutters the crowd.

But it wasn't a false alarm, writes Dr. William H. Easton in the current *Scientific American*. The firemen had saved a suffocating baby—with the inhalator, a necessary piece of equipment for all modern fire-fighting crews.

All in a Day's Work

"Jobs like this are all in the day's work of every well-organized fire department," says Doctor Easton. "Daily, all over the country, specially trained firemen are answering just such calls—calls for the breath of life.

"Sometimes it is to help a newly-born baby start breathing properly. Sometimes it is to revive victims of illuminating gas, drowning, or electric shock. Sometimes it is to ease the distress of those suffering from pneumonia, asthma, and other suffocating diseases. These men of the rescue companies of the fire departments have the breath of life, and it is freely at the service of any one needing it.

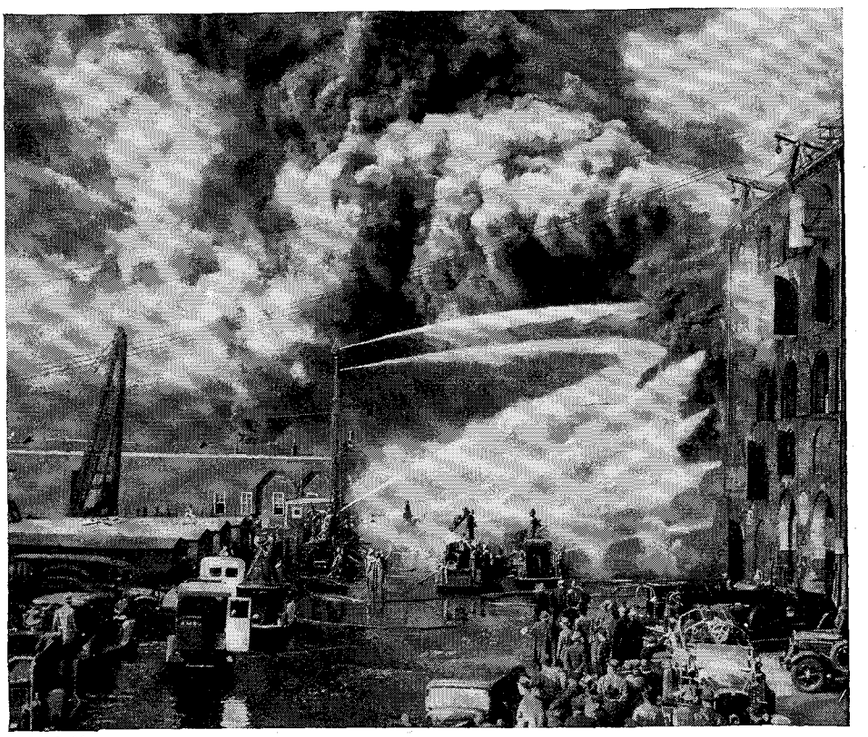
"Many others are now also rendering this service. Every modern hospital has the necessary apparatus. In most of the larger cities, including New York, the police departments take care of the majority of calls of this nature.

"A medical official of the New York Police Department has estimated that about 12,000 die annually in the United States from suffocation due to drowning, gas poisoning, electric shock, and so on, and that from 40,000 to 50,000 are rescued from a similar fate by the prompt application of remedial measures."

Firemen make up the largest body of men trained in the use of the inhalator because they are constantly exposed to suffocation. They have learned by bitter experience the menace of smoke, which is seldom as harmless as the average person imagines it.

Heavy Smoke Toll

The world became dramatically aware of this fact on May 15, 1929, when fire broke out in the Cleveland Clinic Hospital where 8,500 pounds of X-ray films were stored. One hundred and twenty-four people died in this disaster. Most of them were killed by smoke.



Wide World

Suffocation is sometimes a greater danger than the fire itself

The disaster, Doctor Easton points out, led to a scientific investigation of the kind of gases given off by the combustion of a variety of common materials, with startling results. The investigation was carried out by Dr. John C. Olsen and his associates, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

In a small building, equipped with apparatus for drawing off the gases, he burned newspapers, wood, excelsior, gasoline, rubber insulation, woolen goods, and natural silk. Analysis of the smoke revealed that it contained irritants, such as acids or ammonia, volatile organic compounds, many of which act as anesthetics, the comparatively harmless carbon dioxid, and the deadly carbon monoxid.

In addition, he found that the smoke given off by burning rubber, woolen goods, and natural silk contained surprizingly large amounts of two of the most poisonous gases known to man—hydrocyanic, or prussic, acid, and hydrogen sulfid. Death may result from a few breaths of either.

Moral and Warning

"The moral," declares Doctor Easton, "is —beware of smoke! If, for example, you find smoke pouring from the door of a clothes-closet, don't open that door. Clear the house of people, and call the fire department. . . .

"If there is no fire-station in the vicinity, don't attack the fire yourself until you have provided . . . plenty of fresh air by opening doors and windows, are assured of a ready retreat (and preferably by more than one route), and have at hand ample facilities for extinguishing the blaze. Be especially careful not to let the smoke envelop you when you open the closet-door."

Science to Rescue

Even firemen, who know the rules, are often overcome by smoke. By developing the inhalator, science has come to their rescue. The inhalator is an ingenious contrivance which administers copious supplies of oxygen to the victim.

A few years ago mechanical breathing devices were depended upon for this work. They pumped oxygen in and out of the lungs mechanically, but in unskilled hands they often caused injury.

Then Drs. Yandell Henderson and Howard Wilcox Haggard, of Yale University, found that by mixing pure oxygen gas with about 7½ per cent. carbon dioxid they could trick nature into cooperating with them in reviving a victim of asphyxiation.

They found that as soon as the mixture gets into the lungs, a patient who may have been drawing only feeble breaths begins at once to breathe rapidly and deeply. If the victim isn't breathing at all, artificial respiration is used to get the mixture started into the lungs. After that, if life remains, nature does the rest.

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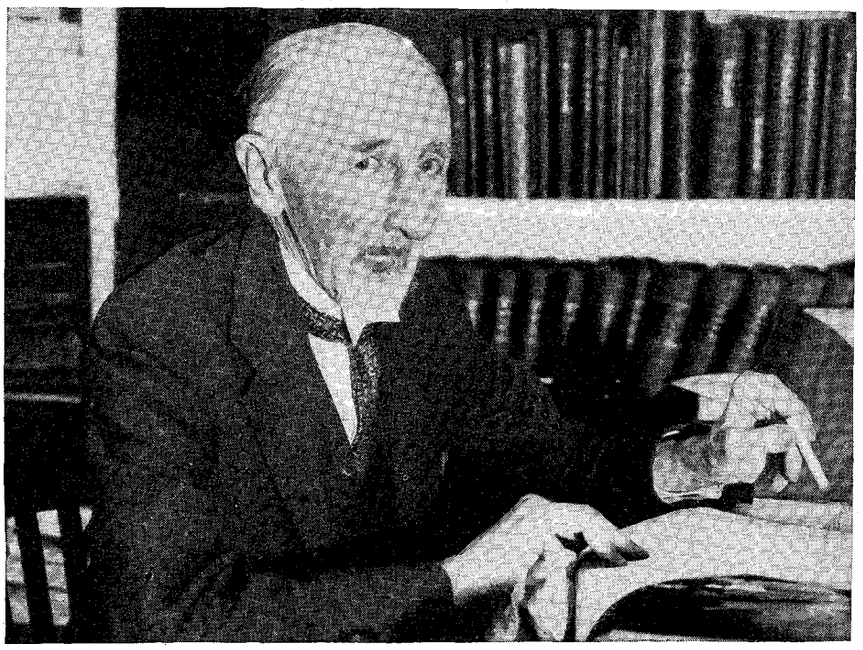
Figuring for Health

It Takes Courage to Gather Statistics, Too, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, One of World's Foremost Statisticians, Proves

In 1921, a thin, slight man, "who would have looked more at home on a university faculty," plunged into the swamps and jungles of the Gran Chaco in South America. Death stalked at his elbow. Seven months later he had crossed the continent of South America, from Peru to Brazil.

"This courageous explorer, long since past the usual energetic age of youth, made most of that trip entirely alone," recounted Horace S. Mazet, in *The Sportsman Pilot*, "seeking first-hand information on tropical diseases. . . . But the feat was incidental in the busy life of Dr. Frederick [Ludwig] Hoffman, actuary, statistician, author. . . bank collector, cancer statistical authority, and champion air-traveler."



Wide World

Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman: He counts the gains and losses in war against disease

Doctor Hoffman, now seventy, is America's most tireless gatherer of statistics. For more than forty years he has been a leader in the army of men whose job it is to count the gains and losses in mankind's battles against disease. His reports on health, sickness, suicide deaths, and epidemics have been quoted widely by newspapers and magazines, have sounded the key-note for health campaigns, have served as the basis for many a revision of insurance tables.

Magnum Opus Due

Next week, undaunted by advancing age, Doctor Hoffman plans to celebrate the fifty-first anniversary of his arrival in this country from Germany, by launching his *magnum opus*, a book dealing statistically with cancer.

"Doctor Hoffman . . . easily ranks amidst the foremost statisticians of the age," declared *Modern Medicine* last June, reporting his retirement as Chief Statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America.

"From his pen have come some 1,200 articles, pieces, or volumes, on vital statistics. From his own library he has given some 100,000 books to the Army Medical School at Washington, others to Harvard, Yale, and Lehigh. . . .

"His researches have probably affected in some way every person who ever applied for life insurance."

Doctor Hoffman was born in the picturesque little town of Varel, Germany, in 1865. Sensitive, shy, bookish, he spent a miserable, poverty-stricken youth. Finally, borrowing the money from relatives, he bought passage on a steamer for America, and arrived in New York on November 28, 1884. He landed with exactly $4.76 in his pocket, and no friends nearer than Cleveland.

Owing to a railroad rate war, he was able to buy a ticket to Cleveland for $3. He spent seventy-five cents for food on the journey, his diary records, and arrived with twenty-five cents in his pocket.

Thus he began several years of wandering, almost without money, often literally hungry and without shelter, several times on the verge of suicide. He clerked in stores, worked as a day-laborer, made deliveries, sold lumber, and did many menial tasks.

It was not until 1887 that he found the occupation for which all this had been unconscious preparation. In that year he became a collector for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. His first statistical report, "Vital Statistics on the Negro," was written in April, 1892. It attracted the attention of the Prudential Insurance Company, which was so impressed it invited him to organize a statistical bureau. This he did, in 1894.

Among his big battles, ironically, was that of arousing the country to a realization of the growing suicide rate as a national menace. More recently he studied aviation statistically, and was one of the leaders in the campaign to bring down insurance rates for air-passengers.

His Special Interest

Studies of cancer have been his special interest for many years. He gathered thousands of books and papers on the subject. To the Hoffman Cancer Library, in Philadelphia, now part of the Biochemical Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, he gave 10,000 cancer case-histories and 65,000 cancer death-certificates.

His great book on cancer will run to more than 1,000 pages. In it he expects to prove that cancer is caused, or at least aided by, faulty nutrition and diet.

He begins this gigantic task in a large littered room, part office, part library, in Philadelphia. He plans the job in a cloud of tobacco smoke, lighting one cigarette from the coal of the other in constant succession, his habit for years.

To a representative of THE LITERARY DIGEST he exclaimed last week:

"Nothing will stop me—nothing!"

Smelling Out a Tumor

"There is a general impression that brain tumor is rather a rarity," says Dr. William Boyd in the recent second edition of his weighty "Pathology of Internal Diseases" (Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia), "but the reverse is the case. Indeed . . . of all the organs of the body . . . the brain appears to be the most frequent seat of neoplastic [tumor-like] disorders."

And of all tumors, those of the brain are most difficult to detect, particularly in the early, possibly curable, stages.

Last week Dr. Charles A. Elsberg, tall, scholarly, famous brain surgeon of New York, brought a new ray of hope to brain-tumor sufferers. Speaking before the New York Academy of Medicine, he showed surgeons and physicians a way to overcome the first great hurdle: detecting and locating the tumor.

Specialists have long known that brain tumors reduce the sharpness of the sense of smell, but so do many other things, including common colds and possibly excessive smoking. Doctor Elsberg discovered that the real test is the sensitiveness of the olfactory nerve, and that if the odor of a pungent substance, such as pure coffee or lemon-oil, is injected to the nerve while the patient holds his breath, the smallest amount needed to produce the sensation of smell reveals whether the subject has a brain tumor or not. If this test shows an insensitive nerve, a brain tumor is indicated. The side of the brain on which it is located can be discovered by testing each nostril separately.

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"The Right to Die"

"Mercy Killings" to End Pain of Patients Held Incurable Arouse Controversy; Majority Opinion of Physicians, Churchmen, and Press Holds Duty to Live Is Paramount

"There's no damn cancer going to get ahead of me." So ran a note found by the bedside of a sturdy old country doctor who had shot himself. The story was told by the late Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, great-granddaughter of Lyman Beecher. She was a lecturer and author, named by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt first among the twelve greatest women of the world. And when Mrs. Gilman committed suicide at her home in Pasadena, California, last August, by her bed was found a note in which she called "justifiable suicide" the "simplest of human rights." The note concluded, "I have preferred chloroform to cancer."

Wide World

Lord Moynihan, who plans to take the right to die before Parliament

In an article in *Forum*, published after her death, Mrs. Gilman wrote:

"Why it should please God to have a harmless victim suffer prolonged agony was never made clear; but those who so thought also assumed that whatever happened was God's will, that He was afflicting us for some wise purpose of His own and did not like to be thwarted, balked in His plan of punishment, so to speak. Astonishing calumnies have been believed of God."

Happy Faces

An anonymous "kindly-faced, elderly family doctor" in England recently confessed five "mercy slayings," according to the London *Daily Mail*. "My conscience never pricked me," he said. "I still carry with me memories of those cases and the happy faces before they died." The five cases were four adults suffering from incurable diseases and an infant "clearly doomed to imbecility."

The confession caused a great stir among moralists and physicians. Lord Moynihan, one of Britain's most distinguished surgeons, who has been advocating the formation of a "voluntary euthanasia legalization society," declared that "the right to die is gaining support throughout the nation." He plans to present to the next Parliament a bill providing for death under certain circumstances.

A meeting of the legalization group has been set for December 10, to "lay the whole proposition before the country." Sponsors of the "Right to Die Society" include Prof. Julian Huxley, the Earl of Listowel, and Lord Denman, former Governor-General of Australia. "What is proposed is not contrary to Christian principles," said Dr. William R. Inge, former Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

A few days after this announcement came over the cables, a bed-ridden ex-nurse, Miss Anna Becker of Buffalo, New York, was reported by the Buffalo *Times* to have appealed to the Erie County Medical Association to appoint a doctor to take her life "in the name of mercy." She had been ill and helpless because of an automobile accident two years ago.

"There is nothing we can do about it," said Samuel A. Matthiel, Executive Secretary of the Association. "We could not comply with her request because it is contrary to law."

"She's absolutely justified in asking for death," the Rev. Herman J. Hahn, a Protestant, declared. "What she is requesting is nothing more than any kind-hearted person would do for a suffering animal."

On the other hand, the Rev. Roman J. Nuwler, Catholic, asserted that Miss Becker "has absolutely no justification for her desire for death. Such an idea is against every law, natural and divine." Rabbi Joseph L. Fink did not think Miss Becker had the right to decide for herself, but "would be willing to trust the matter to a body of recognized and highly ethical practitioners."

Dramatic Issue

So, with dramatic and appealing vividness, is revived the question of the right to die as against the duty to live. Most of the editorial comment, medical pronouncements, and moralists' opinions coming across this desk hold that the duty to live is paramount. Dr. Abr. L. Wolbarst, noted New York physician and writer on medical subjects, contends in the December *Forum* for legal euthanasia as "an act of mercy" for one whose suffering is "unbearable to himself."

In the same issue Dr. James J. Walsh, also a well-known New York physician and writer, says:

"Our incurable cancer cases, facing suffering and inevitable death, almost never want to have their lives shortened; those who do, have large neurotic elements in their cases."

Other internationally known specialists were equally opposed to "mercy killings." "Often in the medical arts we make mistakes," said Dr. Henri Coutard, Chief of Staff of the Curie Institute in Paris. "We don't know sufficiently the conditions of the disease ever to take the step. Life is too big a thing to decide to take away.

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Prof. Julian Huxley, another British advocate of voluntary euthanasia

Even in hopeless cancer cases it is possible to give some substance for the relief of pain."

Dr. Iago Galdston, Executive Secretary of the Medical Information Bureau of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Dr. W. W. Bauer, Director, in Chicago, of the Bureau of Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, agreed that "any suggestion involving the destruction of human life is contrary to both the spirit and letter of medicine." Doctor Bauer recalled the great strides made by medical science in recent years, and cited the case of an eleven-year-old girl suffering with diabetes. The outlook for her was dark, but a year after came the announcement of the discovery of insulin.

Public Policy

Back of the euthanasia movement, believes the Boston *Transcript*, "lies a mighty question of public policy. It transcends the rights of the individual sufferer. The agony caused by certain human ills is a spur to effort to find a cure for them. What is proposed in England . . . is the embodiment of defeatism. . . .

"With many, the right to die might mean the right of self-destruction. If the obligation to live is removed in one instance, its removal in others might follow in practise if not in law."

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Carnegie: Centenary Remembrance

Distributer of $350,000,000 as 90-Per-Cent. "Tithe-Giver," He Reversed Biblical Injunction; Beneficiaries to Celebrate

A hundred years ago, the children of Dunfermline, ancient capital of Scotland, had plenty of beautiful and historic places to see. For that city has the ruins of Stuart palaces and of Dunfermline Abbey, and the tombs of twenty Scottish kings, queens, and princes and of the great Robert de Bruce.

But Pittencrieff Glen was forbidden ground. That, too, was a sanctuary of memory and a boy's paradise of watercourses, thickets, caves, and ravines, in which Sir William Wallace used to play hide-and-seek with the English when they were after him.

Little Andy Carnegie, son of a weaver, used to climb on the stone fence surrounding the glen, and gaze longingly at its glories while watching lest the owner come suddenly on him and chase him from his perch.

In after-years, when Andrew Carnegie was giving away enough money to buy all of Dunfermline and a large part of Scotland to boot, he remembered his boyish desire to see Pittencrieff Glen from the inside. One of his benefactions was the establishment of a trust of $4,000,000 for Dunfermline as a memorial to his birthplace.

Glen Transformed

The Glen was purchased and transformed into a park of surpassing beauty, and became the nucleus of a far-reaching plan which included recreational grounds, band and pipe concerts, symphony orchestras and organ music in the long winter evenings; social centers, homes in the country for children in feeble health, handicraft schools, and much else.

Dunfermline, then, will have good reason to join in the celebration of the 100th anniversary, on Monday, November 25, of the birth of Carnegie, who, in his lifetime, gave away $350,000,000 "for the improvement of mankind," and created the Carnegie Corporation of New York, with a fund of $124,000,000, and the United Kingdom Trust, $10,000,000, to complete the giving he was unable to finish.

"My chief happiness, as I write these lines," he said in his letter of instructions to his trustees, "lies in the thought that, even after I pass away, the wealth that came to me to administer as a sacred trust for the good of my fellow men is to continue to benefit humanity for generations untold."

Another of his benefactions which Mr. Carnegie cherished is the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, endowed with $36,000,000.

Pittsburgh was the second home of the boy who started to make his living at the age of twelve. It was here that he became a "steel king," and piled up his millions. The Institute conducts a school of technology, a museum of fine arts, a music hall, a museum of natural history, a public library, and a library school.

The late Andrew Carnegie as the "Laird of Skibo" in Scotland

Mr. Carnegie's death, writes Burton J. Hendrick in "The Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie," a pamphlet issued by the Carnegie Corporation, "revealed that he had developed his own tithing system. The Biblical injunction stipulates 10 per cent. as the amount a God-fearing man shall devote to his brothers' welfare, the conclusion evidently following that 90 per cent. may be righteously retained for himself. Carnegie reversed these proportions. He gave 90 per cent. for public use and kept 10 per cent. for himself and heirs."

"But this was not the most important thing about his benefactions," also says Mr. Hendrick, in "The Life of Andrew Carnegie." "Carnegie is a significant figure in history for other reasons than his personal gifts. The word 'philanthropist' he disclaimed, the favorite word for givers of his type being 'distributer.'"

Besides building 1,946 free public libraries in the United States and 865 in other parts of the world, Mr. Carnegie, writes Mr. Hendrick, "distributed about $20,000,000 in gifts to American colleges, mostly in small sums."

Mr. Carnegie preferred to make his bestowals on boys and girls whose status in life resembled his own childhood.

Besides giving to churches of all faiths, to education, to the cause of peace, to scientific research and to a multitude of other worthy objects, Mr. Carnegie engaged in many private charities.

The centennial will be celebrated November 25, 26, and 27 by all the Carnegie organizations in the country.

Exit Communism

Iowa Commonwealth Embraces Capitalism, Doubles Profits

For ninety years, in ruggedly individualistic Iowa, the Amana Society lived and existed in communistic bliss. Its members were peace-loving, hard-working, and deeply religious, and, for that length of time, were regarded as a glowing example of successful communism.

They occupied eight villages, three miles apart. Each village had its own doctor, school, post-office, store, hotel, and meeting-place. The community was ruled by a president and thirteen directors. It tilled its fields, and ran its mills and manufacturing plants. It had machine-shops, blacksmith-shops, dye-shops, and printing-plants. The members worked hard and happily for the common good.

German Origin

The Society had its origin in Germany, where Erasmus Gruber founded it, in 1714. Later, Christian Metz became leader, and he brought his followers to this country. They settled near Buffalo in 1843, but moved to Iowa in 1855.

From the start they prospered. "There was no such thing as poverty and want in the Amana community," says *Capper's Weekly*. "Everybody ate at the common table. Everybody worked, and the product of their labors went into the common store. There was no difference in the style or texture of the clothing they wore. They lived in comfortable, but very plain, apartments, alike in whatever comforts they possessed. Here was security. . . ."

But here also were rigid rules of conduct. At meal-times, children were segregated from their elders, and men and women sat at opposite sides of the board. On Sundays the young folks were permitted to go walking in the fields, provided the boys did not mingle with the girls. Marriage was permitted to girls at twenty, and to men at twenty-four; but it was not encouraged.

Families and individuals received necessary supplies from a common source. Religious services were held nightly.

Times Change

With changing times, as the boys grew to manhood, they chafed at the restrictions of the colony. They wanted to see, and to take their chances in the outside world.

"Three years ago, the old communist idea was abandoned," says *Capper's Weekly*. "A corporation was formed which took over the colony property, worth about $1,500,000. The 1,400 members of the colony were given shares in the corporation, and business began to be carried on according to the general rules of much abused capitalism. . . .

"This year, up to the end of September, the . . . stockholder employees earned in wages $140,000, about $30,000 more than . . . in the same period last year, and 100 per cent. more than was earned in a similar period during the long years of existence of the communistic colony."

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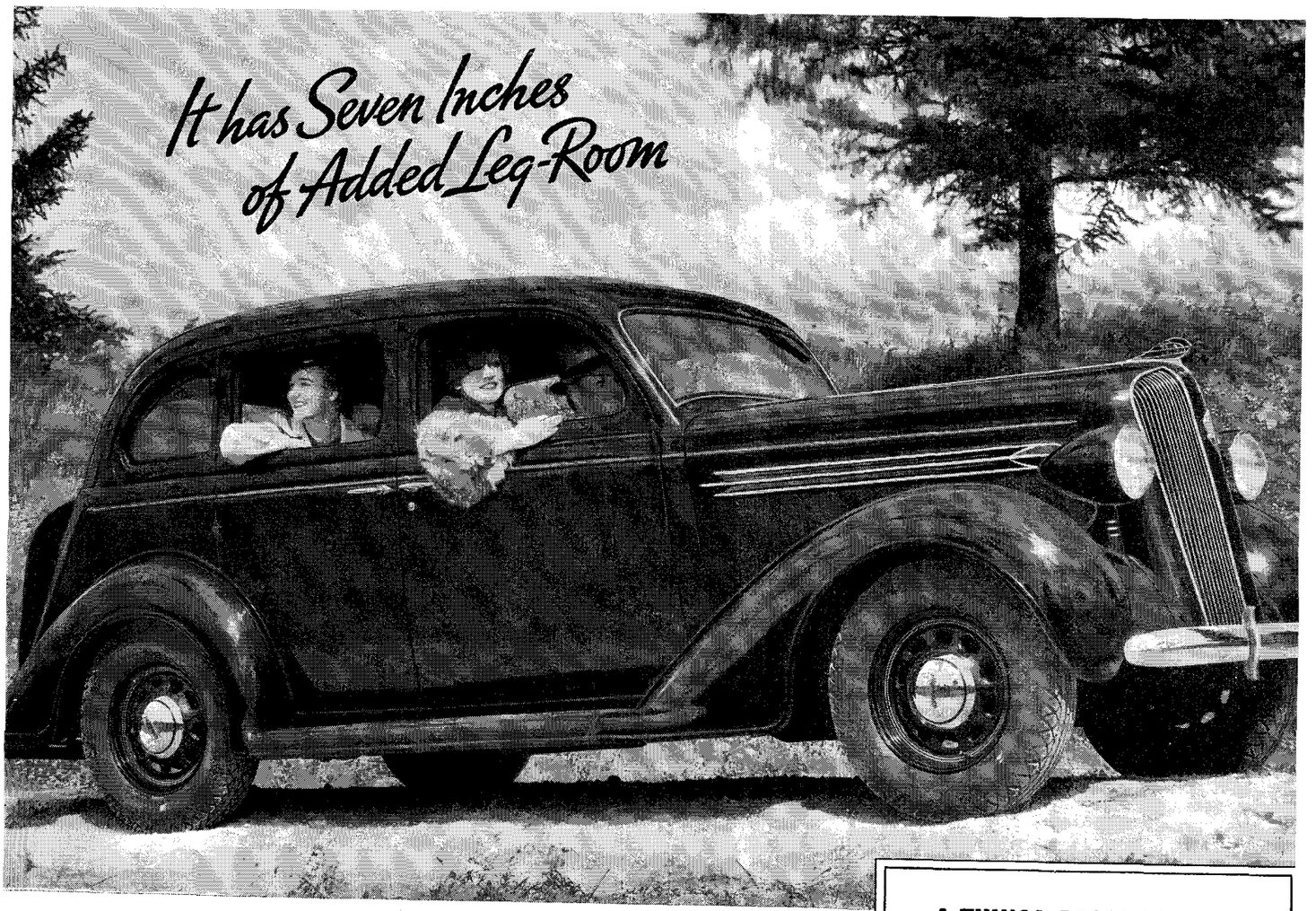
America Wants Room Like This in 1936 Cars



Beautiful New Plymouth the biggest we've ever built

THIS 1936 PLYMOUTH is the roomiest car we've ever produced . . . most comfortable . . . and most beautiful.

Besides giving inches more room, 11 new comfort features have been added to Plymouth's Floating Ride.

A new sway-eliminator and the twice-as-rigid frame provide the riding smoothness you'd expect in this big car.

This new Plymouth has more than 40 new value-adding features.

The Safety-Steel body is stronger . . . safer . . . newly reinforced at five important points . . . and also insulated in a new way against rumble and noise.

Plymouth's famous 100% hydraulic brakes stop you smoothly . . . and safely. New steering design ends the last trace of road-shock at the wheel.

Plymouth is again America's most economical full-size car . . . all evidence indicates this car will do 18 to 24 miles or more per gallon of gas!

Don't buy any new car before you drive the 1936 Plymouth.

See your Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer. (And ask also about the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan —payments that really fit your budget.)

PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORP.

4 THINGS PEOPLE WANT:

1 **ECONOMY**—All evidence indicates 18 to 24 miles per gallon of gas.

2 **SAFETY**—Plymouth's body is Safety-Steel . . . brakes are 100% hydraulic.

3 **RELIABILITY**—Now 15 added long-life features . . . less upkeep.

4 **COMFORT**—Plymouth's Floating Ride plus 11 new comfort improvements.

$510

AND UP, LIST AT FACTORY, DETROIT
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

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A Reckless, Beloved Patriot

"Parnell," an Eloquent Play, Reveals the Romance of the Champion of Home Rule for Ireland, and the Tragedy Which Shattered His Career at Its Height

Few men came to the cause of Irish home rule with such diffidence and left it with such an impact as Charles Stewart Parnell.

The libraries are studded with weighty books detailing his political adroitness, and his domination of the home-rule struggle. Yet, with singular evasiveness, all—or, in any case, most—of them avoid any illuminating mention of the romantic tragedy which virtually wrecked his influence, and for a long time turned the free-running home-rule movement into a sluggish ideal.

The first reasonable attempt to direct a sympathetic look at the love-story of Parnell and Katharine O'Shea was made by Mrs. Elsie Schauffler, who steeped herself in the day-to-day course of the romance, and then turned her findings into a play.

Mrs. Schauffler died from pneumonia during rehearsals in New York, but her play went on, under the skilled direction of Guthrie McClintic. It is one of the interesting and provocative exhibits of the new season. It is called, simply enough, "Parnell."

Vandamm

Margaret Rawlings and George Curzon in "Parnell," a play of love and Irish home rule

Romantic Tragedy

Mrs. Schauffler begins her romantic tragedy in the drawing-room at Eltham, Mrs. O'Shea's country-place outside London. There the audience finds a Katy O'Shea who no longer can endure her faithless, selfish, blackguard of a husband, Capt. William Henry O'Shea.

Katy finds spiritual and material support in Mrs. Benjamin Wood, the spirited old aunt who gave all the money and encouragement to Katy and Parnell when most of Ireland and all England threatened their attachment. O'Shea has just been elected to the Commons from his county in Ireland, and has debts of £2,000.

He demands the sum from Katy, on pain of inflicting his presence on her household. Aunt Ben pays the debt, as she has paid others.

Parnell first is seen in a committee-room in the House of Commons, at that critical moment when Gladstone is suspending the Irish members for infractions. There is no way for Parnell to get to Gladstone until Mrs. O'Shea comes to see him to invite him to dinner.

In that moment, seemingly so casual, the whole course of three lives and the future of home rule change. Both, suddenly, inexplicably, inescapably, are drawn together in a fierce attachment which will not dissolve, tho disgrace threatens both of them.

Parnell goes to Eltham to live, and O'Shea gives countenance to the liaison between Katy and Parnell until political expediency demands that he protest and sue for divorce. Altho for years he has known of the romance, he does not interfere until it is to his advantage. He is pleaded with, but will not relent.

The play lays great stress on the disgrace and scandal which swirled about Mrs. O'Shea and Parnell, and yet it is historical fact that when he died, at the top of this disgrace, 20,000 men and women passed his bier in a Dublin hall, and more than 50,000 Irish walked bareheaded in the pounding rain behind his funeral cortège.

Glamour to Critics

The majority of the critics recognized the glamour and historical exactness of the play, but recorded that they were let down by the performance of George Curzon in the title rôle. Mr. Curzon, a London actor making his first performance in this country, was slim, eager, eloquent, and stedfast, but, admittedly, did not exactly measure up to the implications of the rôle. It may well be that he was cast so astutely, so subtly a counterpart that the portrait seemed more a man than a theatrical figure.

"This is not to put all the blame upon (Mr. Curzon)," writes John Anderson in the New York *Evening Journal*. "For all I know, Mr. Curzon may be the exact counterpart of the man, may speak in his own voice, and use only actual gestures. It is an honest play and it is too honest to distort its chief character and make him over into a matinée idol. But it leaves him, on the stage, at least, in the unhappy predicament of a man whose actions are more interesting than the man himself."

None the less, Robert Garland in the New York *World-Telegram* found "Parnell" to be "a fascinating reproduction of an actual and historically important happening. You have never understood Charles and Katherine, this latter-day *Tristan* and *Isolde*, so well before."

Brooks Atkinson, reviewing for the New York *Times*, is not appreciably halted in this enthusiasm, either, for he observes:

"The story is fervent and the events it records are of high significance. If 'Parnell' lacks the poetic rapture of 'The Barretts of Wimpole Street,' it has a romantic rapture quite its own, and it stands firm in moral principles. The news this morning is that the theater has disgorged another shining piece of work.

"For 'Parnell,'" he concludes, "is a distinguished product of the varied arts of the theater—vividly imagined, simply written, and powerfully acted. Mrs. Schauffler left her play in the care of persons who valued it. It is a solemn triumph of sound workmanship."

Producers' First

Included among those who valued it were Robinson Smith and Frederick W. Ayer, a new producing firm dipping its first play in the treacherous waters of Broadway.

Gilbert Gabriel points out in the New York *American* that on this theme "Granville Barker wrote a fine—perhaps his finest—drama, 'Waste.'

"He dodged Parnell's actual name, but he needn't have. He scolded the world for its idiocy in shaming a great public character for his purely private life, and he minced no emotions in the matter. More lately, Lennox Robinson has given us still another Parnell play in 'The Lost Leader.'

"Mrs. Schauffler found romance in the tale, where one man found irony, the other fantasy. Mrs. Schauffler simply stuck as neatly to the facts as the footlights would let her . . . and her results, if not monumental, are truly respectable, touched with a pretty mood, and often pleasant humor, and that special pathos which only a woman could find in such a celebrated case."

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Photography as Modern Competitor of Art

Baron Bucovich's Camera Studies Have Texture and Soft Quality of Etchings

As a boy in Pola, then part of Austria, Baron Mario Bucovich used to chase sea-gulls with his camera, hoping to catch them in unusual groupings. In New York last week, still interested in seascapes, tho less in sea-gulls, he opened an exhibit of photographs printed by a special process which he has developed. In contrast to the currently popular candid-camera shots, his pictures have the texture and soft quality of etchings.

"Paintings are expensive, and take too long to make," he said. "Photography makes it possible to catch a fleeting phase of life, and I believe that people would rather have a handsome, striking camera-study in their homes than a cheap reproduction of a famous painting."

Escape in Siberia

Baron Bucovich, now in his forties, is a distinguished looking man, with graying hair and a dark complexion. Sent to Siberia during the War, he tried, three times, to escape, once disguised as a peasant. He was successful the third time.

After the War he became a professional photographer, traveling all over the world in search of subjects. Never retouching his negatives, the Baron makes enlarged prints, which are treated chemically, tinted by hand, and used as blocks for making other prints. Only five or six finished pictures can be made from each paper block.

In London, where books of Baron Bucovich's pictures have been published, *The Spectator* said, in its review of his volume entitled "Paris": "The admirable quality of the 256 pictures in this book lies in the restraint with which photographic trickery has been used, and the sympathetic personality beyond the camera. Mr. Bucovich is, in one sense, old-fashioned, for tho he has command of the most modern technique, he is never sensational—or in the self-conscious sense of the word—original, but is occupied exclusively with the beauty of his subject: his is the all-too-rare art which conceals art; he neither distorts, nor stands on his head, as so many of his compeers in time, tho not in taste, are apt to do."

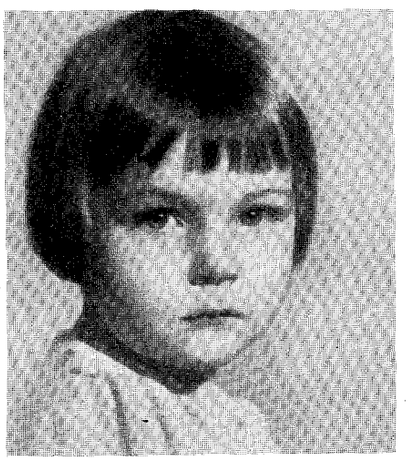
Studies of Children

Most of the Baron's pictures in the Waldorf-Astoria exhibition are portraits, many of them studies of children.

"The craftsmen of America have made tremendous strides," he added. "Here I hope to find some process to reproduce my pictures with greater ease, and at less expense, than I have had."

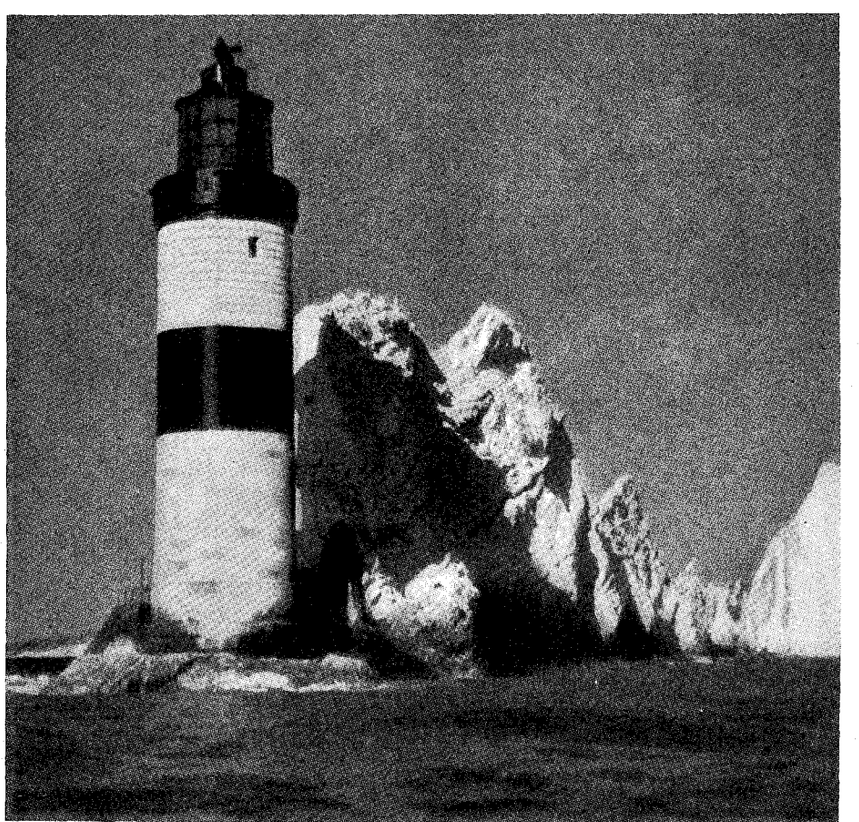
[*See page 24 for "News of the Book World," and page 26 for "On the Current Screen."*]

In the Mallorca Mountains



A Child Named Venice

Mr. Bruce Winston, London



Photographs by Mario Bucovich

The Needles Lighthouse, Isle of Wight

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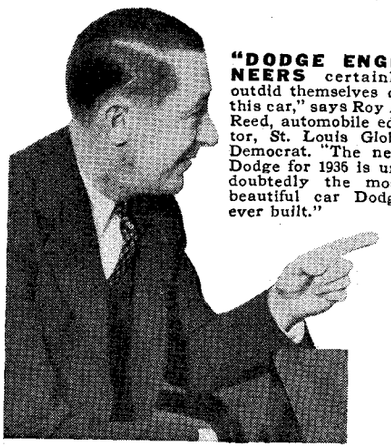
BIG MONEY-"Beauty



"DODGE ENGINEERS certainly outdid themselves on this car," says Roy A. Reed, automobile editor, St. Louis Globe Democrat. "The new Dodge for 1936 is undoubtedly the most beautiful car Dodge ever built."

Famous for economy, ruggedness, safety and dependability, new Dodge hailed by noted auto editors as smartest car in Dodge history—

EVERYONE knows Dodge as the car that has smashed all records for ruggedness, dependability, and amazing economy. Everyone knows Dodge as the car that has survived the most tortuous safety tests. Now Dodge steps out ahead with sheer, breath-taking beauty that has provoked enthusiastic praise everywhere —from those who *know*.

Read the comments of automobile editors—men who *know* automobiles. Then see the new Dodge—and you'll say that it is no wonder they all enthuse. At very first glance, you'll recognize the stunning beauty of this sensational new Dodge.

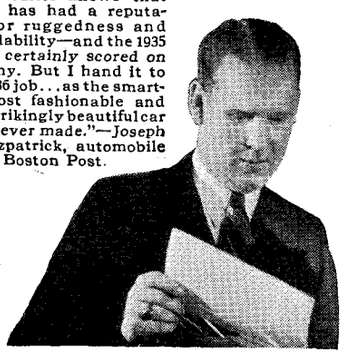
But the Dodge "Beauty Winner" of 1936 gives you more than style. It gives you all the things you should demand of a motor car—the things you are entitled to . . . the kind of a ride that would thrill you even in the most expensive American or European cars . . . *genuine* hydraulic brakes . . . safety-steel bodies . . . Balanced Driving Control . . . more spacious interiors and above all the economy of the powerful Dodge engine which owners are already reporting gives them 18 to 24 miles per gallon of gas and saves up to 20% on oil.

See this magnificent new Dodge today. Drive it. You'll be amazed at how much extra value this Money-Saving "Beauty Winner" of 1936 gives you for only a few dollars more than the lowest-priced cars.

DODGE

Division of Chrysler Corporation

Through the Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Company New 6% Time Payment Plan you will find it less costly and easy to arrange time payments to fit your budget.



"OF COURSE any automobile editor knows that Dodge has had a reputation for ruggedness and dependability—and the 1935 model certainly scored on economy. But I hand it to this 1936 job . . . as the smartest, most fashionable and most strikingly beautiful car Dodge ever made."—Joseph L. Fitzpatrick, automobile editor, Boston Post.

"AS FOR THEIR 1936 CAR I think that for downright beauty and style it beats any car Dodge has ever built," says Arthur B. Layton, manager automobile department, Cleveland Press. "And I've seen a lot of new Dodges in my day."

"THERE IS NO QUESTION in my mind but that the new 1936 Dodge is the finest looking and handsomest car Dodge ever built," says Palmer Nelson, automotive editor, Minneapolis Tribune, "Dodge engineers should feel proud of their achievement."

"EVERYBODY KNOWS ABOUT DODGE dependability, owners still talk about the amazing gas and oil mileage they get. But in the 1936 Dodge you've got more beauty and style than any Dodge ever had before."—Arthur Metzler, automotive representative, Buffalo Evening News.

"I DON'T HESITATE TO SAY that this new 1936 Dodge is beyond a doubt the most beautiful car that ever came out of the Dodge plant," says S. Grogan, auto editor, the Washington Post.

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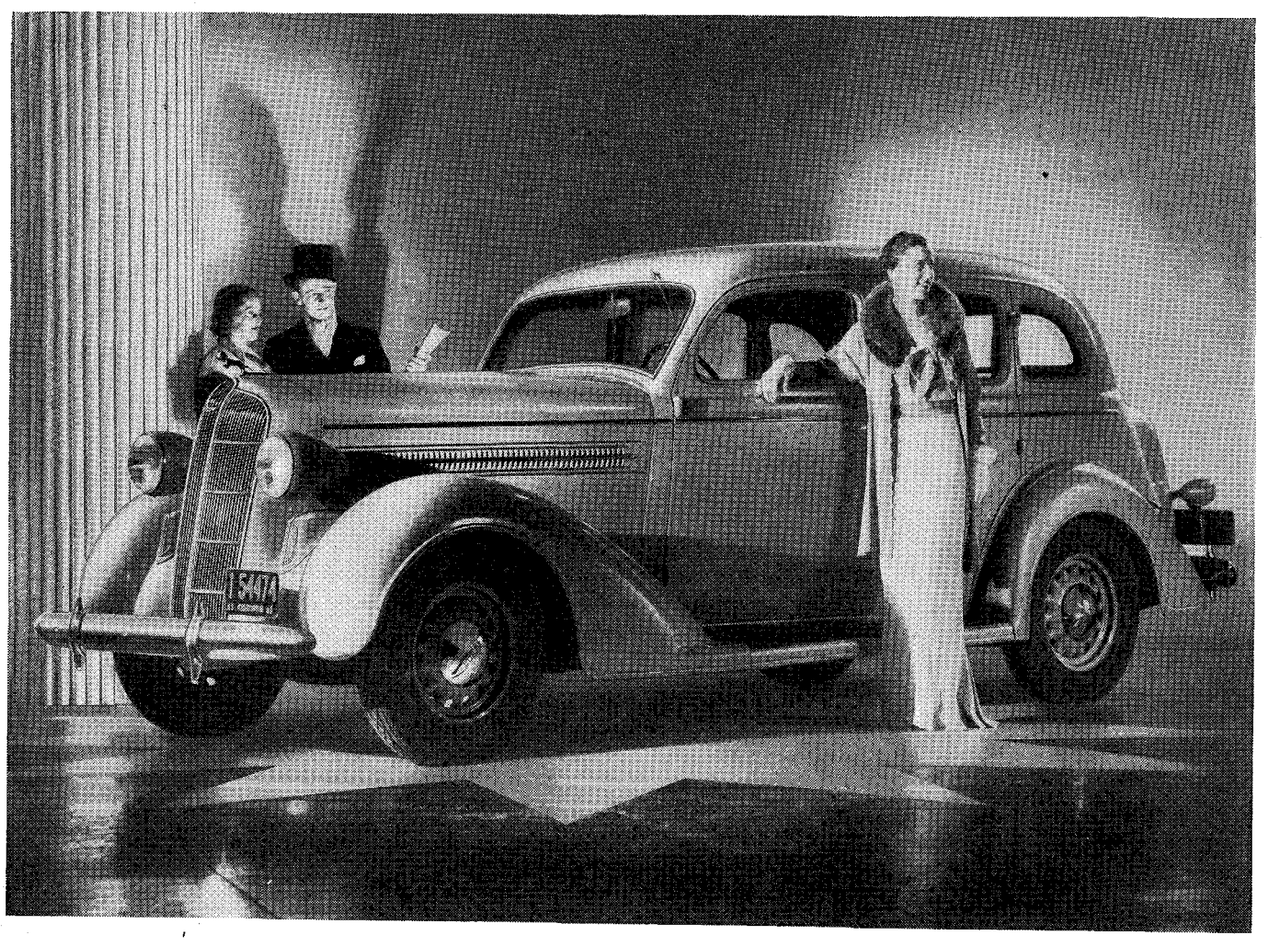
SAVING DODGE "Winner" of 1936



CHECK THESE BIG-CAR FEATURES WITH ANY CAR PRICED WITHIN $500 OF DODGE

√ PATENTED FLOATING POWER ENGINE MOUNTINGS smother and stifle engine vibrations before they reach the frame or body of your car . . . prolong the life of the motor . . . make your ride a more restful one.

√ GENUINE HYDRAULIC BRAKES may save a life. Positive in action; sure in emergency. Pioneered by Dodge.

√ BIG, POWERFUL ENGINE—designed to save you money. Drivers already report 18 to 24 miles per gallon—oil savings up to 20%.

√ SAFETY-STEEL BODY—pioneered by Dodge and improved every year for 21 years. Now stronger than ever before—steel reinforced with an even more sturdy framework of steel.

√ THE "AIRGLIDE RIDE"—the engineering feat that made riding literally gliding. The kind of a ride you would expect in only the most expensive cars.

√ BALANCED DRIVING CONTROL—makes handling effortless. All driving operations so perfectly balanced that driving is now more safe, more thrilling, than ever.

Big Money Saving DODGE at new low price $640*

DELIVERS NOW FOR JUST A FEW DOLLARS MORE THAN THE LOWEST-PRICED CARS

*BIG, NEW, MONEY-SAVING DODGE Coupe $640, Rumble Seat Coupe $695, 2-door Sedan $695, Touring Sedan (2-door with built-in trunk) $720, 4-door Sedan $735, Touring Sedan (4-door with built-in trunk) $760. *List prices at factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Special equipment extra.*

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News of the Book World

Walter Duranty: He loyally lives up, as a great reporter, to the title of his book

I Write As I Please. By Walter Duranty. 349 pp. [New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.]

Mr. Duranty regards as "good advance propaganda" the picture in the little old red schoolhouse's "First Reader" of the Russian family fleeing the wolves in a wild sleigh-ride during which the distracted father threw one baby after another to the ravening beasts. It fixed in Anglo-Saxon minds the notion not only that Russia was a wild and barbarous country, but also that Russians, "through callousness or necessity," would not hesitate to sacrifice others to save themselves.

In part, to his way of thinking, it accounts for the way "the Soviet Union . . . obstinately refused to fulfil the prophecies of the State Department and the French and British Foreign Offices by collapsing." The world guessed wrong because the world had had its mind made up for it far in advance.

Eying them with something of the detachment of an earnest journalist seeking the truth obscured both by Allied counter-propaganda and Soviet pretensions, Mr. Duranty found his Russians curiously human. That they have remained Asiatic in spirit and that Stalin has been wise enough to recognize this trait he hastens to assure us; but even this failed to convince him that the proletarians of the Hammer and Sickle differed essentially from their brethren residing behind other frontiers.

Wavering Bravery

There was the Russian Colonel who took to drink while sailing through a mine-field, altho in the trenches he had been conspicuous for his gallantry in action. There was the White General who lost a campaign, because, having stolen the quartermaster's girl, he could get no more ammunition, rations, or transport.

Mr. Duranty himself had occasion to wave a pistol at Estonian soldiers aboard a train; balanced against this adventure was his warm acquaintance with William Bolitho Ryall of *The Manchester Guardian*, who under the name of William Bolitho, became so well known internationally as an authority on the New Russia.

"Walter Duranty is often called the greatest reporter in the world to-day," wrote Lewis Gannett in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "but nothing in all his long record as a reporter can compare with the book he has just written, about Walter Duranty, the World War, and the Russian Revolution. . . . 'I Write As I Please' stirred, shocked, excited, convinced me as has no other book that has come out of the Russian scene since the earthquakes of 1917."

"The best book on modern Russia we have seen," said the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

Many Anecdotes

The book abounds in anecdotal incidents, the harvest of his fourteen years as a correspondent in Russia.

Thus, Stalin was to tell him, "I might say that you bet on our horse to win when others thought it had no chance, and I am sure you have not lost by it."

Mr. Duranty has loyally lived up to the title of his book. The work defies classification, being autobiography, history, journalism. He would have us know that he regards the Russian experiment as "a heroic chapter in the life of Humanity," albeit earlier he admits he does not know for sure that Bolshevism would either have been good or possible among the great Western peoples.

"Ours for Us"

"Stalin and his associates have carried with them the strongest and most intelligent elements of the Russian people," he reports, "and have created a national unity and enthusiasm which the Czarist Empire never knew." The Russian idea, he has found, is now "not mine for me but ours for us."

Yet he has not forgotten the crazy poets, dope-fiends and alcoholics, who planned to commit suicide by throwing bombs at Stalin and the Soviet leaders gathered at Lenin's tomb; nor is he able to look upon American recognition as anything more than a "horse-trade."

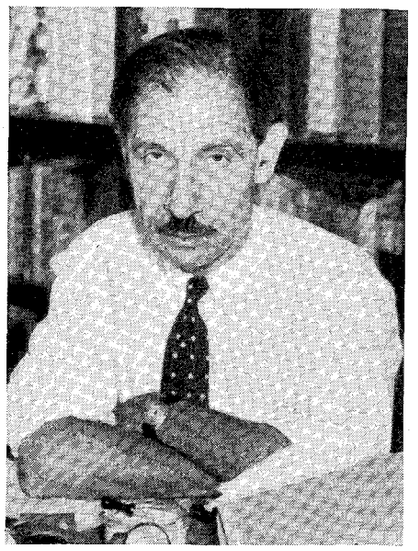
He has written a book for those who in their search for amusement and entertainment would also keep informed about what goes on about them in this strange wide world.

* * *

The Diary of Our Own Samuel Pepys. By Franklin P. Adams. Two vols., 1,271 pp. [New York: Simon and Schuster; $6.]

For almost a quarter-century, 1911-1934, the initials "F. P. A." have appeared at the end of a daily newspaper column based upon the vanities and infrequent pieties of the reading public and probably they are the best-known initials of any commentator now at large.

"The Diary is the prototype, ancestor, and still vigorous parent of all the personal gossip columns that pullulate in the public prints to-day," says Deems Taylor in the New York *Herald Tribune Books*. "One reads it and still reads it, for mention of himself, people he knows and people he has heard about."



Wide World

F. P. A.: Veteran newspaper columnist, and modern Samuel Pepys

Influenced Press

"You will search far before you will find another who has exercised anything like the influence F. P. A. has exercised in journalism," wrote A. L. S. Wood in the Springfield *Union*. "Probably the column, as it has developed under Mr. Adams's leadership, has had a greater effect on American manners and morals than any other writing. I think the 'Diary' is a grand book."

This pair of fat volumes becomes a brisk review of the last twenty-four years. If it has the superficiality of snap judgment taken upon the scene, it contains, none the less, a great deal of detail that recalls a mellow past.

Mr. Adams set out to copy the style of the original Samuel Pepys, but long ago acquired a style of his own, and not the least of his virtues has been impatience with slovenly writing and ill-considered bombast.

* * *

Eat, Drink and Be Wary. By F. J. Schlink. 256 pp. [New York: Covici, Friede; $2.]

Mr. Schlink, a coauthor of "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs," is gravely distressed by the food appearing on American tables, and altho always interesting, he is in a fair way to give the timid nervous indigestion.

Diets for the masses are an abomination in his eyes. Even the crisp and luscious lettuce, so fondly regarded by most Americans, becomes to his way of thinking a source of danger to the public health and few of his readers will be able to bring themselves soon again to look a head of cauliflower in the face.

Concerning the false claims made for various foods and the devices employed to make them sell in greater quantity at great profit, he is both fascinating and instructive, but the good trencherman, one fears, will never forgive Mr. Schlink for so successfully spoiling his appetite.

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Topics in Brief

THE war in Africa reveals vast progress in the tactics of censorship.—*Troy Record.*

WHY didn't somebody think to pass a processing tax on road-hogs?—*Jackson County (N. C.) Journal.*

THE same fellow who doesn't believe in miracles will buy a sweepstakes ticket in the hope of winning.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

THEY call it popular government—and sometimes, for the first couple of years of an Administration, it is.—*Detroit News.*

AMATEURS have been so successful in the entertainment field that there is some talk of them invading college football.—*Life.*

THE Russians and the Japs have buried the hatchet, but both of them know exactly where it is.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

How about Haile Selassie for the Nobel Peace Prize? We know of no one who wants peace more.—*Lynchburg (Va.) News.*

AN item from Addis Ababa says that Haile Selassie has a $5,000 coach, but we can't see how he can expect to win on any such basis. Why, you can hardly pick up a good professor, even, for that.—*Boston Herald.*

A BANK is an institution where you can borrow money if you can present sufficient evidence to show that you don't need it.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

THE successful farmer can't be lazy. It takes energy to make out the blanks for the various government loans.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

AN Englishman again observes that Americans don't know how to employ their leisure. That's just the trouble; nobody will employ it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE President is working on the Budget now, trying to make ends meet. If they ever do meet again, they will probably not recognize each other.—*The New Yorker.*

IN short, Washington's attitude toward the life of an American in the war area is that of the restaurant management toward his overcoat.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

AND while the Government is paying the farmers for all the pigs they don't raise and all the corn and wheat and cotton they don't plant why don't they pay the radio song-crooners for every radio song they don't croon? And why not pay the gals who lecture and do parts in radio drama for keeping off the air?—*Chicago Tribune.*

ELMER TWITCHELL says he doesn't mind the canned beer but he can't stand free lunch in cellophane.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IT is the esthetic appeal of aviation that attracts flyers to it, says Amelia Earhart. Well, there's no higher art.—*New York Sun.*

THOSE long-distance planners might give some thought to the time when there will be superannuated veterans of the CCC.—*Indianapolis News.*

WELL, the New Deal is learning something every day. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has now ascertained that farmers like to be given money.—*Boston Transcript.*

A CALIFORNIA scientist says that freezing a person will kill all disease germs he may be harboring. It is also understood that decapitation will permanently cure dandruff.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

AGENCIES for dealing with the underworld are, in an ascending scale of efficiency (1) the Police and Courts, (2) the Federal income-tax authorities, (3) a rival gangster's pistol.—*New York Times.*

IN his pursuit of British statesmen to act on the screen, George Arliss will soon come to a dead-stop. He isn't young enough or handsome enough to do Anthony Eden.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

"*Suddenly I realized* . . . for 27 years I could have been turning my carefulness into cash!"

By Earl H. McLaughlin★

It's funny how you can go along for years doing the same things, thinking the same way, and then, all of a sudden, find you were wrong all the time. I guess that's why they call us creatures of habit. Take my case for example.

Twenty-seven years ago, I left my job in an apothecary shop and started my own store. A friend of mine, Jim Stallings, was in the insurance business, so I told him to take care of the fire insurance on my store and stock. I didn't bother looking into it at all—just told Jim to do it. Later, when I got married and set up housekeeping, I gave Jim the fire insurance on our home and furniture.

In time I opened up two more drug stores and we built and furnished a new and bigger home out in the Browncroft development. In going over the books one day, I was taken off my feet to find that my fire and windstorm insurance for the three stores and our new home had mounted to $604.50 per year. That was more money than I started with in 1908.

The same night, with that figure of $604.50 turning over in my mind, I picked up a copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST and stumbled onto an advertisement signed, "The Company of Careful People." They made some statements there that sort of sunk home. They were a mutual fire insurance company doing business direct with the folks they insure. That meant they could sell more economically and give prompt, direct service. They didn't insure "careless" people, so they had fewer fire losses to pay and that saved some more money.

But what made me really start to think was the news that the savings were returned to their policyholders in the form of actual dividends; that these dividends had amounted to 25% to 35% ever since 1908; that $7,125,200 had been returned in that time.

And that wasn't the whole story. Their business had grown every year since they opened up in 1908. Each year their assets and surplus funds increased, even right through the depression.

Those facts prompted me to do some simple arithmetic. It didn't take me long to figure out that I would have saved $5,120 on my insurance if I had joined "The Company of Careful People" in 1908. It took me twenty-seven years to find my mistake, but it didn't take me twenty-seven minutes to correct it. Right now I'm one of "The Company of Careful People" and my first year's dividends for full protection against fire loss at the three stores, my home, furniture, and cars amounted to $211.50. And I have a real sense of satisfaction in dealing direct with a large, strong company—because I know exactly where to go for service and I save a lot of time and trouble.

If you would like first-hand information about my experience, drop a card to the UNITED MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Dept. L, 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass. They will send you the little booklet shown below. It won't cost you anything to get this story straight and, if you see it as I do, you won't be spending extra money for twenty-seven years as I did.

★*There is no Earl H. McLaughlin, but the theme and the facts are taken from letters in the files and records of the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company.*

"THE COMPANY OF CAREFUL PEOPLE"

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When the thermometer goes *down,* keep your resistance *up.* Duofold is the *one* kind of underwear that combines *effective* protection with *constant* comfort. Two *thin* layers with air space between. Inner layer all soft cotton for comfort next the skin. Outer layer contains wool for warmth and protection. Nothing else like it. Try a few suits *this* winter. All styles for every member of the family. Now, men's union suits $3.00 and up; 2 piece $1.75 and up. Other styles are priced proportionately. Slightly higher west of Rockies.

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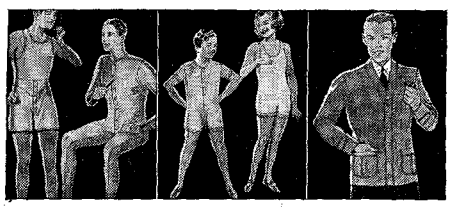

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On the Current Screen

Whatever persons living in the other three compass regions of the country may think of "So Red the Rose," Paramount's motion-picture version of Stark Young's novel of the War Between the States, the South already has acclaimed it and given to it the benison of its scarcely impersonal approval.

For all that it was an immediate best-seller as a novel, it is not precisely a literary secret that "So Red the Rose" was a highly sentimentalized story of the war-ridden South, brimming with hooped skirts, drawling gallants, the heady scent of magnolias, and soft moonlight.

It was, in its way, a thing of lace and tears, but a thing of lace and tears never has been known to fail in literature, so long as the lace was well made and the tears fell at the right moment.

Paramount had the opportunity of plunging itself into a cartoon of the War, complete with Shiloh and Appomattox, or of accomplishing a genuinely wrought portrait of the Old South. The latter has been its course, and altho the lace is strewn about in bolt-lengths and the tears fall in torrents, it remains a satisfying, often heart-breaking, motion-picture.

Accent Troublesome

A few *magnificos* in the cast fight the Southern accent, to which they are unaccustomed, there have been deviations from Mr. Young's story, but the complete film is not likely to leave an audience with any emotion less than that of appreciation.

The battle-field scenes are minimized, such elisions as have been made are good elisions (proving perhaps that Hollywood has better editors than New York's publishing houses), and the result is a sometimes stylized, sometimes lacrimose, but invariably stirring photoplay of family life in the Old South.

The film company, at some point during the production, was struck with the notion of making a simultaneous first showing of the picture in the capitals of eleven ex-Confederate States.

The Governors of the States were invited, State officers of the United Daughters of the Confederacy were, in a sense, hostesses for the occasion. Last week, on the morning after, the South was bathed in happy tears, the Southern film-critics pawed the dictionaries for words sufficiently and powerfully appreciative.

Edith Lindeman, in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch,* writing from what was the Capital of the Confederacy, explains that "'So Red the Rose' is a sentimental story of a sentimental period, so expertly directed by King Vidor and handled with such understanding and restraint by the cast that sentiment never borders on the maudlin.

Few War-Scenes

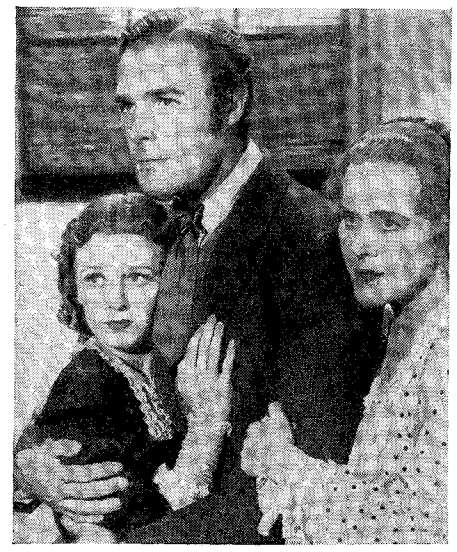
"There are few actual war-scenes, and those shown make no pretense at the spectacular. The film concerns itself with plantation life, the charm and pleasantness of the people of the South, the courage of the women, and their acceptance of misfortunes thrust upon them by ruthless Yankees."

S. L. Latimer, Jr., for the Columbia (S. C.) *State,* notes first the changes from the Young story, saying, "Generally speaking, the film remained Southern throughout, altho one member of the cast overdid decidedly his Southern accent.

"A production that was well directed and sparkled, almost in its entirety, with good acting."

W. J. McHoney, Jr., Managing Editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser,* spoke for Alabama and for the first Capital of the Confederacy:

"Ushered in with the glittering flavor of a Hollywood première, 'So Red the Rose' came to the first Capital of the Confederacy to challenge the great Southern classic of the silent screen, 'The Birth of a Nation.'



Margaret Sullavan (left), *Randolph Scott, and Janet Beecher in "So Red the Rose"*

Acting Called Superb

"'So Red the Rose' is a great picture of the South's great tragedy. Through the superb acting of a well-directed cast a four-year horror lives again—a horror that began when a cryptic telegram from Montgomery first turned the guns of Southern batteries on Fort Sumter. There could be no warmer praise for the picture's realism than the comment of Col. Mark Young, father-in-law of Montgomery's Sheriff, as he left the theater last night: 'It was the War as I knew it.'"

Edward Evans, for the Atlanta *Constitution,* is more restrained, none the less approving:

"It is another great portrayal of romanticism and a splendid production of its director, King Vidor."

"It is not," comments Ruth Tucker in *The Arkansas Gazette,* "a picture that may be taken lightly, for its impact on the emotions is terrific, and it is beautifully done both in setting and acting. From the opening scenes in the cotton-fields, through the early days of the War, the heart-breaking days of Shiloh and the Siege of Vicksburg, and through to the close of the conflict . . . the story is more calculated to bring tears than laughter and last night's audience was greatly moved."

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

WAR DEBT

By Catherine Parmenter

Where are they now?—who once in an April morning
Turned to the summons on young and eager feet:
To the ancient panoply, the ironical splendor,
The glorified deceit.

Where are they now? . . . The flags are no longer flying.
Music is lost, and the dream, and the crowd's shrill cheers,
And even the stifled sound of a woman's weeping . . . .
So swift, so slow, the years!

Under the crosses white on a foreign meadow,
Mute they are lying who marched in the spring-sweet sun:
Nothing is here of the life, the joy, the loving
Before a war was won . . . .

And from a hospital's narrow, steel-barred windows
They are looking with vacant, strangely haunted eyes,
With pale and piteous faces—who once went singing
Beneath indifferent skies . . . .

And they, the blinded ones, in their lonely darkness,
And they with the broken bodies, the endless pain,
Are sensing too poignantly the harsh delusion
Of a bugle's clear refrain.

Remember them! When the drums again are throbbing,
When a people cheer, and the colors proudly soar . . . .
Remember them who have paid—who still are paying—
The old men's debt of war!

—*Household Magazine* (Topeka).

PASTORAL

By Helene Magaret

This is my Christmas Eve of love. I know
The old years are concluded, and I follow,
Swinging my lantern on the crusted snow,
The setter tracks that trail across the hollow.
Lantern and starlight and the light within
Shall shine upon sharp clumps of leafless plum,
The river darkens where the ice is thin.
It matters not. My Christmas Eve has come.
Safe from the cold, Love, lean upon my breast.
The ox is warm within his weathered stall.
The sheep are drowsing like white flowers pressed
Bloom against bloom along the creviced wall.
Be quiet, Love, and never waken lest
We hear some lost and lonely creature call.

—*The American Mercury.*

FISHING VILLAGE

By Anderson M. Scruggs

Here every day comes gently as the tide
That swells the torpid river from the sea;
Over time-whitened docks the hours glide,
Slipping like stealthy barges noiselessly
Into the deeper channels of the dark.
Here nights are languid under pendent fogs
That close upon the trawler's valiant spark
Stealing its way past reefs and jutting logs.

Only three things this sleepy village knows:
The tide, the task, and the eternal swish
Of water under docks, that comes and goes,
Breathing its salty litany of fish,
Of floundering suns above the oyster bars,
And cold moons swimming through a school of stars.

—*The North American Review.*

DEER AT DAWN

By Daniel Whitehead Hicky

I came upon them at the edge of night,
Three deer who paused beside a forest pool
Drinking the darkened water sweetened with light,
Making a slow sound, crystal-like and cool.

Rising and falling in a measured grace
I watched their delicate heads, I heard their hooves
Press on the waking earth till, face to face,
I stood before them like a man who moves

In slumber silently lest he wake his dream.
Slowly they looked at me, and unafraid,
Above the tremulous waters of the stream;
Softly I stole away with no word said.

And this I pondered: How could they have run
Hearing my footsteps, with a swift surprize
Leaping into the forest one by one,
Who look on dawn with calm, untroubled eyes?

—From "Call Back the Spring"
(Henry Holt & Co., New York).

GIVE US OUR DAILY BREAD

By Helen Welshimer

The Lord is my shepherd. I shall not want. . . .
It's time for the harvest yields.
Does He who promised the perfect care
Know of the barren fields?

Laborers do deserve their hire. . . .
Well do we know that truth.
Yet tasks are few in the market-place
For the clean, new strength of youth.

He spreads a table before my foes. . . .
Old men are hungry, too;
Asking for work, such humble work—
There is no work to do.

He leadeth me where the pools are still. . . .
Where is there any poise
In the maddened whir of a frightened land
Girding itself with noise?

Manna there was in the wilderness
When the Children of Israel fled.
Lead us again to Canaan, God.
Give us our daily bread!

—*New York World-Telegram.*

THEY ARE FOREWARNED

By Winifred Gray Stewart

The little creatures of the under-earth,
Alien to man, go their predestined ways:
In dusty tunnels they beget, give birth
And die. They live by darkness, and their days
Are barred with shade. Their narrow bodies flicker
Like darts of morning sunlight when they move.
My sudden step is quick; but they are quicker
Than winds that walk lightly from grove to grove.

And tho by quiet patience I can tame them
To take the proffered morsel from my hand,
They are forewarned; and I shall never blame them
Because an immemorial command
Translates the tense and guarded tread as danger,
And man, at best, a brusk and sudden stranger.

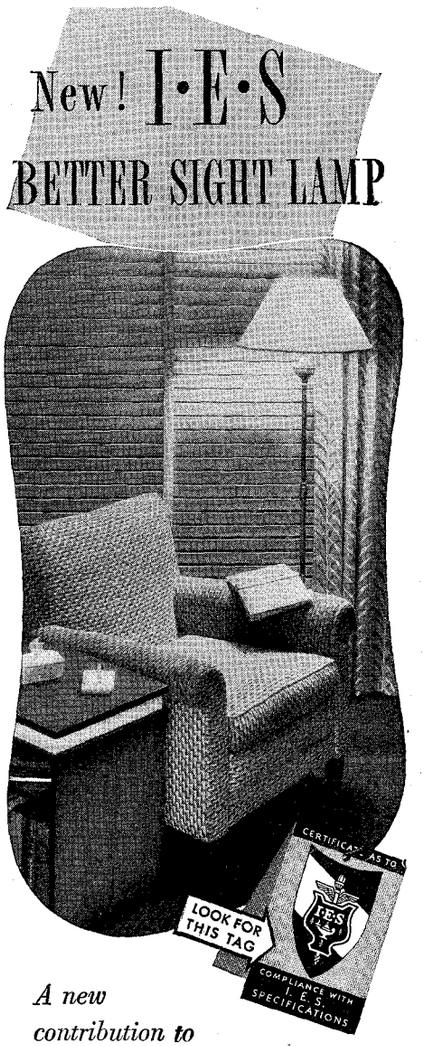
—*Wings.*

SUNSET WIND

By Inga Gathn

The hound still bays along the rocks
And trails the same swift-footed fox;
A flaming brush slips out of sight
Into the quiet den of night.

—*Poetry* (Chicago.)



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Westinghouse does not make the I.E.S. Lamp but publishes this advertisement in the interest of Better Sight.

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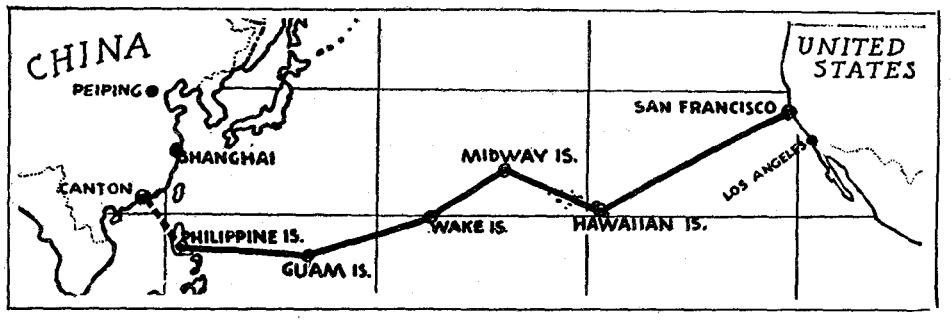
America's Aerial Bridge to the Orient

Pan American's Flying-Boats Race Across Pacific to Recapture Glories of Yankee Clippers of the 'Fifties; Pioneering Trippe Realizes Dream; Scuffle for Sky Supremacy On



How Pan American Airways spans the Pacific Ocean in five hops

In an eagle's-nest office on the fifty-eighth floor of the Chrysler Building in New York, three young men met one afternoon early in 1931 to map the most fanciful air-line in the world.

Shirt-sleeved, crouched over a chart-littered table, they envisaged an aerial bridge linking the United States and China; a service of sky Yankee Clippers aimed to recapture the glory of America's Flying Clouds of the 'fifties.

They were Juan Terry Trippe, thirty-two-year-old President of Pan American Airways, a bulky, Latin-looking descendant of New England sea-captains; André Priester, thirty-eight-year-old chief engineer, a slim, dark Java-born Hollander who had been with the Royal Dutch Air-Lines; and the young and lanky Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Pan American technical adviser.

"This much they knew at the outset," recalled *Western Flying* (Los Angeles), "and it inspired the whole train of their planning: If they could not devise a means of building an American air-line to Asia, America's bid for a share of the $10,000,000,000 trade to the Orient would soon face a hopeless obstacle."

Dream Realized

This week, the three young men, grown four years older, waited to see their dream realized.

On Friday, November 22, the first of their three giant air-greyhounds, the twenty-five-ton *China Clipper*, was scheduled to inaugurate Pan American's California-Orient Line. Carrying mail only, it was due to take off from Alameda (San Francisco Bay) for Manila, via Hawaii, Midway, Wake, and Guam Islands.

Later on, passengers will be carried and the line extended to China—probably Canton.

"Within a few short weeks," W. I. Van Dusen, Pan American official, and Daniel Sayre, aviation writer, predicted in *Cosmopolitan*, "Mr. Manhattan Business Man will be flying into Manila Harbor with a brief-case full of papers five days after he leaves his home office.

"The flying clipper-ships will bring the Far East as close to New York as are the Pacific States to the Atlantic Seaboard by our fastest trains. Hawaii will be overnight from San Francisco, twenty-eight hours from Chicago, thirty-two hours from New York or Washington.

"It staggers the imagination to realize what such speed of transport and communication may do to our trade, to our travel-habits, to our currently misty understanding of that half of the world's population which lives nearly half a world away.

". . . These teeming Far-East markets, since the hard-sailing Yankee Clippers, have been nearer to Europe than to America. . . . Now that barrier is to be swept away for America's commerce.

"What new economic processes will be created by this revolution in transportation? . . . Three-day drafts, in place of thirty-day drafts—twenty-seven days' interest saved out of every thirty. . . .

". . . Heretofore, there has been no 'express' shipping service for foreign trade. The five-ton tractor, and the five-ounce tube of tooth-paste took the same time in transit."

Blazing Trail

Blazing the trail of this new commerce, the four-motored *China Clipper* will wing out over the Pacific with an expected capacity load of mail. For this, Pan American will receive $2 a mile for the first 800 pounds, and $1 a mile for each additional 1,000 pounds.

Postage air-mail direct from New York to Manila, and, thence, by steamship to Shanghai will be at the rate of seventy-five cents for half an ounce. It will be eight days and eighteen hours in transit. By the old route, a letter air-mailed to Seattle, and taken to Shanghai by ship, cost eight cents an ounce, and took seventeen days and twenty hours to reach its destination.

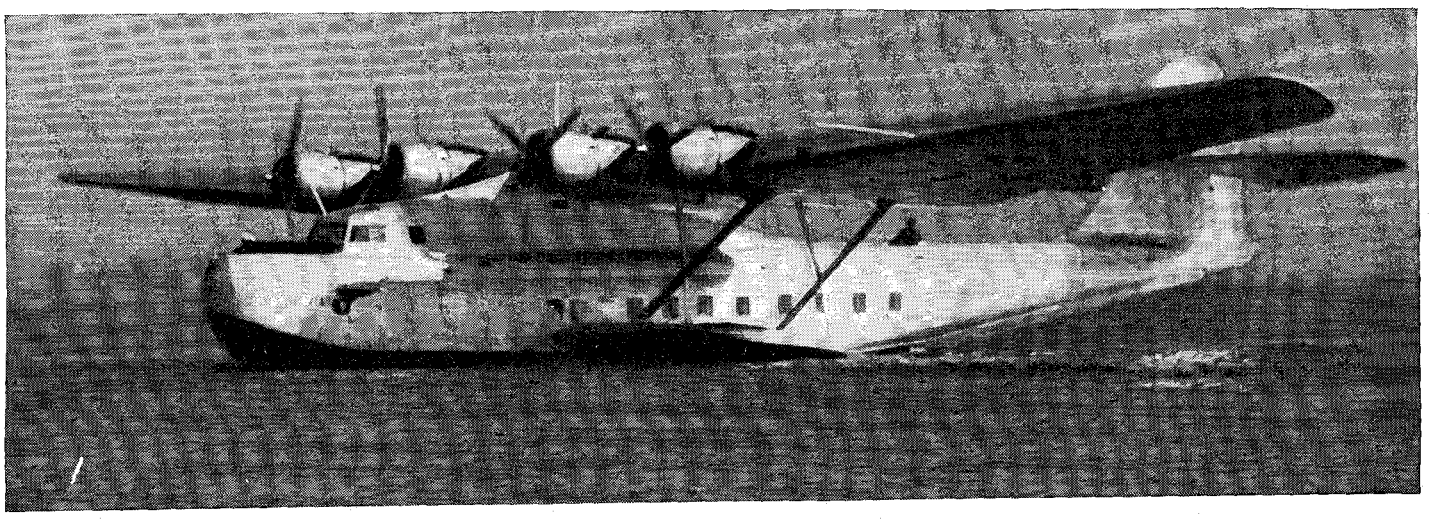
For the present, the new service will be fortnightly.

Of all places *en route* none is more elated over the new line than Hawaii.

"The clipper-ship obliterates Hawaii's age-long isolation," declared the Honolulu *Advertiser*. "To-morrow, the superplane, with its hundred passengers, will wing by, bound for distant reaches of the world."

The realization of this vast line is due to the youthful Mr. Trippe, more than to any one else.

"Aviation to Juan Trippe is more than a profession," writes Harrison Forman in *Today* under the title, "Trippe Around the



Wide World

"All aboard for the Philippines": The big China Clipper *at Alameda, California, ready for maiden trip*

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World." "It is a religion. He literally thinks and reads nothing but aviation."

Mr. Trippe built up Pan American Airways from a tiny nine-mile Florida-to-Cuba service, in 1927, to the largest air-transportation corporation in the world. At thirty-six he is its President, guiding $26,000,000 in capital.

Quiet, unassuming, he has flung out 40,000 miles of air-way in Latin America, Alaska, China, the Pacific; he has 138 airliners, 3,000 employees, and has carried 500,000 passengers.

A branch on his maternal side sprang from down on the Spanish Main, which explains his given name. This dash of Castile gives him his swarthy complexion, and his gift to deal with Latin Americans.

"After conquering the Pacific, and giving Great Britain time in which to build flying-boats with sufficient cruising-radius to cross the Atlantic to Bermuda," writes Burt M. McConnell, in *Asia*, "Pan American Airways will turn its attention to the inauguration of a service across the Atlantic, which will be operated jointly with Imperial Airways.

"The opening of the transpacific airway means that a round-the-world air service in twenty-one days is possible before the first of next year.

"The battle for control of the world's aerial routes is just beginning; the scuffle for the skyways is on."

Flying: Far and High

Several years ago a young girl went from New Zealand to London to study music. Then the late Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith flew the Pacific Ocean. Promptly, Miss Jean Batten sold her piano to pay for flying-lessons. She trained in a plane which had belonged to the Prince of Wales.

Her mother, who had accompanied her to England, opposed her daughter's sudden change of mind, but, later, became one of her stanchest supporters.

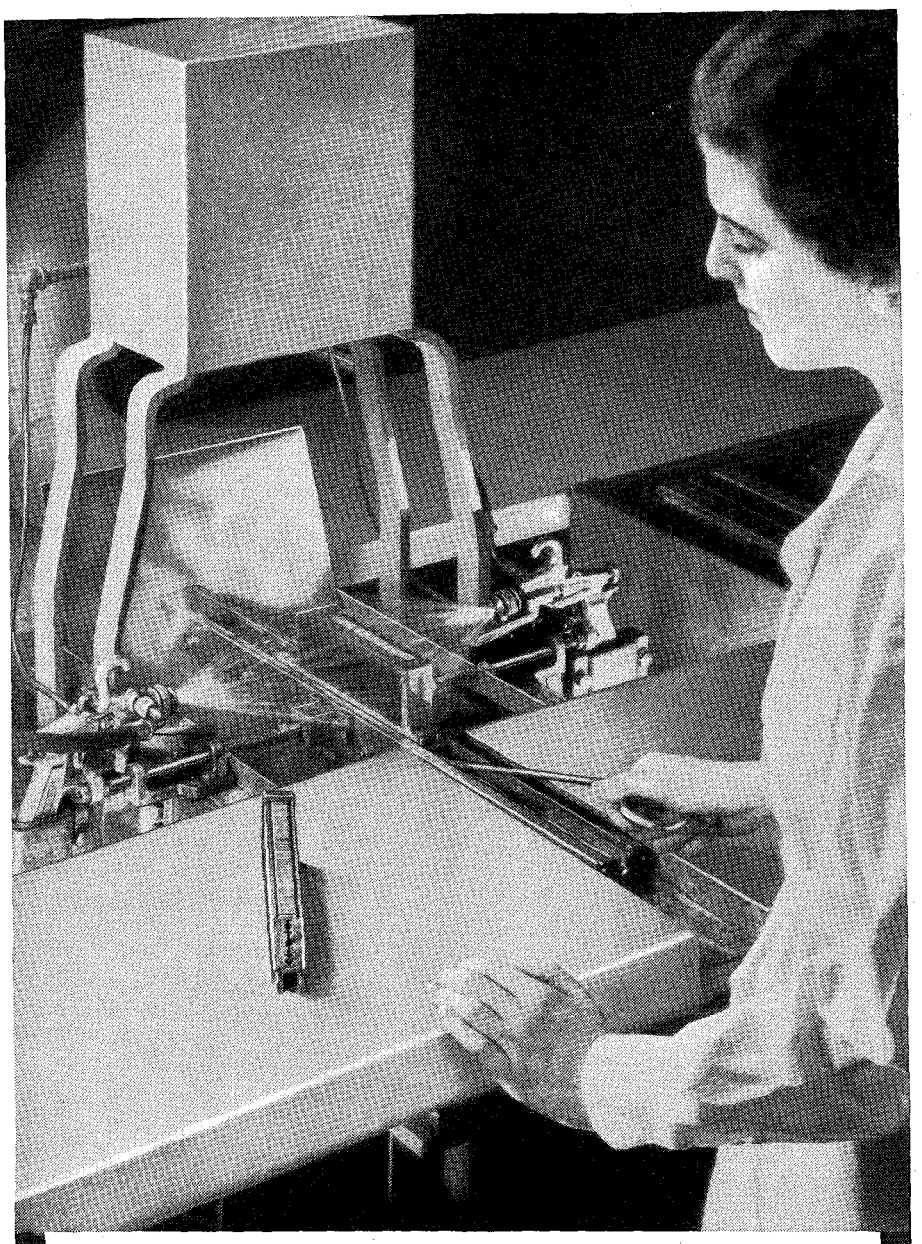
"There is no use in protesting," said Mrs. Batten. "Jean always has bossed me in a subtle, but firm, way." Her father, reluctant at first, soon rejoiced at his daughter's aviation achievements.

Last week the Battens had new cause for parental pride. Jean Batten, at twenty-five, became the first woman to fly alone across the South Atlantic. She droned over the 1,281 miles between Dakar, Senegal, and Natal, Brazil, in thirteen and one-quarter hours.

Balloon up 14 Miles

Last week, too, an older form of aeronautics broke into the news. Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, U.S.A., radioed from their stratosphere balloon: "We are at 74,187 feet, trying for 80,000."

They didn't soar higher than that (a little more than fourteen miles), but they had gone higher than any other earthly being. Physicists believe cosmic-ray measurements they took while aloft will be of scientific importance. Assertions have been made that balloons can go no higher, but the two Captains remain unconvinced.



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•

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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Caribbean.—"E. W. V.," Columbia, Mo.—The correct pronunciation is *kar"i-bi'an*—first *a* as in *fat*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police*, second *a* as in *final*. The mispronunciation of *Caribbean* is a British importation due to erroneous instruction.

legitimate stage.—"B. Z.," Los Angeles, Calif.—Some fifty years ago the term *legitimate* was applied in theatrical usage to dramatic productions that followed classic lines—to the plays of Shakespeare, for instance—and distinguished those plays from farces, burlesques, or extravaganzas. The usage of to-day has broadened, and an actor in "the legitimate" is any actor, other than a vaudeville performer, who appears upon the actual stage as distinguished from one appearing in motion-pictures. The term *legitimate* in this usage conveys the sense of standard or regular, rather than legal.

receival.—"B. S.," New York City.—The word *receival* dates from 1637, and has been in occasional use since. The dictionary defines it: "(Rare.) The act or fact of receiving; in railway use, the receipt of a car by one road from another."

symmetallism.—"T. P. L.," New Brunswick, N. J.—This is the word that you seek. It is defined: "A money-standard composed of both gold and silver combined; distinguished from *bimetallism*."

/.—"H. E. Z.," Mount Morris, Ill.—This mark is known in printing as the per cent. mark, the shilling-mark, or the solidus, a Late Latin name for a medieval shilling. The mark originated from the old form of the letter *s*, which looked like an *f* except that the cross-stroke went only halfway across. This was used after shillings as shown in the following: £10 13*f* 6d—for ten pounds, thirteen shillings and sixpence—the *d* standing for *denarii* (plural of *denarius*), the Latin name given to the English penny—a misnomer, as the penny is one-twelfth instead of one-tenth, as *denarius* (containing ten) indicates.

According to the "Higden Rolls" (1432), "Kynge William toke this yere of every hyde of grownde in Ynglonde vj *solidos* of silver." This refers to the *coin* not the symbol, but shows how far back the term has been traced in English. Trevisa also refers to English shillings of good mintage in the "Higden Rolls" of 1387.

Among other names given to such symbols are the *oblique* (/) and the *perpendicular* or *vertical mark* (|)—the last being applied to the forerunner of the comma before our present system of punctuation came into general use. In almost any book treating of the early printing-presses will be found uses of the perpendicular.

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Current Events

November 11.—The nation, led by President Roosevelt, speaking at Arlington National Cemetery, observes Armistice Day by pledging world peace as first of national aims.

Canada and United States simultaneously announce reciprocal trade agreement to spur trade.

Supreme Court refuses to advance for immediate review cases testing validity of amended Agricultural Adjustment Act's processing taxes and the Guffey Coal Control Law. Court allows Department of Justice to plead in test of Bankhead Cotton Control Law.

Duck Hunting in the Near Future
—*Harper in the Birmingham* Age-Herald

St. Louis jury acquits big film firms of conspiracy to break Antitrust Law. Million words of testimony accumulated during trial.

August F. Hockenbeamer, President of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, dies at his home in Berkeley, California.

Round-up of thousands of turkeys for Thanksgiving tables begins in DeWitt County, center of the vast Texas turkey pastures.

November 12.—Mob lynches two Negro youths near Columbus, Texas, for alleged attack upon and murder of nineteen-year-old white girl.

Officials announce 4,784,811 persons attended San Diego Exposition, which closed to reopen January 15, 1936.

Illinois will renew its crow-killing campaign for fourth year this winter. So far 1,500,000 crows have been killed; eighteen other States have joined in "war."

Parents and school children strike at Public School 135, Brooklyn, in effort to force improvement of buildings.

November 13.—President Roosevelt issues informal orders to department heads to cut 1937 budget half-billion dollars.

Robert V. Fleming and Tom K. Smith are elevated respectively to President and First Vice President of American Bankers Association; Orval W. Adams, critic of New Deal, elected Second Vice President in hotly contested race.

Low basic one-way passenger rates on Western railroads have been permanently adopted, Hugh S. Siddall, Chairman of Western Passenger Association, announces.

Frank J. Navin, President of Detroit world champion baseball club, dies from heart attack while riding horseback at Detroit Riding and Hunt Club.

Eight children die as farmhouse burns at Alexis, North Carolina; mother and father escape.

Alabama obeys United States Supreme Court ruling, placing Negro on Grand Jury, ending sixty-years' ban on race; new indictments charging criminal attack returned against the nine Negro defendants in Scottsboro case.

November 14.—Philippine Islands set up as autonomous State; President Roosevelt proclaims freedom; Manuel Quezon inaugurated as first President of Commonwealth before 250,000 citizens and guests, including Vice President Garner and other prominent Americans.

Judge Elwood Hamilton of the Federal District Court at Louisville, Kentucky, holds the Guffey Coal Act constitutional, declaring Congress has power to regulate wages and prices of any industry which it concludes bears on interstate commerce; appeal will be taken.

John A. Pilgard, Mayor-elect of Hartford, Connecticut, dies after an operation.

FERA ends "dole" in nine more States; total States cut off number twenty-six; rise in employment reported.

Pilot and observer injured when plane crashes in Army maneuvers at Oakdale, California.

Texas turkey raisers on strike for higher prices; offered eighteen cents a pound, they hold out for twenty cents.

November 15.—Reciprocal trade agreement between United States and Canada signed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Premier Mackenzie King, at White House.

National Council of Catholic Women meets at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in fifteenth annual convention.

Col. William H. Evans, former Federal Housing Administrator for Southern California, plans to have Congress pass a law forcing the President to spend at least three months each year in the West, preferably California; would build million dollar Summer White House.

The $4,000,000,000 work-relief program falls about 1,000,000 jobs short for the 3,500,000 needy whom Administrator Harry L. Hopkins expected to have working at this date.

Lamar Hardy appointed United States Attorney for Southern District of New York by President Roosevelt.

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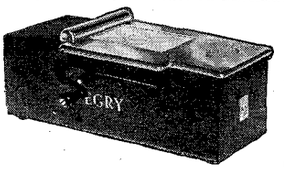

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The Open Forum

Orchids

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Again let us say, orchids to you, and thank you. E. A. BEATTY, President.
WALTER I. CLAYTON, Secretary.
Claremont, California.

Question

Sir:—I have been a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST for more than a quarter of a century and I read or scan every article each week.

"The Open Forum" is both interesting and amusing; a fine place to study human nature and often the writer allows his prejudice to get the better of his judgment.

George L. Payne in your issue of November 9, implies that Mr. Hoover was the cause of the depression. If Mr. Hoover was the cause of the depression, I should like to ask if he was also the cause of the depression in Mexico, the South American countries, England, France, Germany, Italy, China, and Japan?

H. A. DARNALL.
Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Antivivisection

Sir:—As an antivivisectionist of many years' standing, I was somewhat annoyed by the ridiculous statements of your medical correspondent, Lester R. Whitaker, in the November 2 issue of THE DIGEST, with reference to vivisection.

Do you not think that in fairness to the thousands of antivivisectionists all over the country (many of whom, like myself, doubtless are readers of THE DIGEST) Doctor Whitaker should have had the decency to call by name those he charges favor experiments upon children?

Without exception, every society in the country opposes vivisection of either humans or animals (the distinction is Doctor Whitaker's, not mine) and that principle is set forth in their charters.

CLARENCE E. RICHARD.
Chicago.

Will Rogers

Sir:—Kindly, humorous, endowed with an unlimited supply of common horse-sense, the late Will Rogers will be regarded by many as the first citizen of his generation.

Those of us who knew Will only by his writings thought of him as "Just Folks." Now a memorial has been proposed to perpetuate the memory of a man who loved his fellow man. Does it not seem fitting that this memorial should truly reflect the character of Will Rogers, that it be national in scope, devoid of formality, and as ordinary as the blue-serge suits worn by the cowboy humorist?

I can almost hear Will say, "Well, all I know is what I read in the papers and I see where they are startin' a memorial for that feller Rogers. Well I sure hope they remember what he was like so other folks some day won't get the wrong impression."

L. S. BAIER.
Milwaukie, Oregon.

Sir:—The death of Will Rogers brought sorrow to more hearts than any man of all time. Rich as was his humor it was his homely virtues that endeared him to rich and poor, old and young, of all colors and creeds. It is these qualities that will insure his fame long after his wit is forgotten.

J. H. ZENOR.
Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Auto Accidents

Sir:—Milford is a thriving village with approximately 2,000 population. What a calamity if twelve such villages were wiped out during the next nine months! Yet we read in your "Current Events" in the November 9 issue that 24,840 men, women and children were destroyed in automobile accidents in the first nine months of this year.

H. H. HILL.
Milford, Ohio.

Modern Art

Sir:—As an art student I wish to protest against the undue emphasis THE LITERARY DIGEST has been placing on modernistic art which has tainted our galleries in recent years, and made art a laughing stock. Your article on Van Gogh in the November 9 issue was one which should call forth the indignation of all lovers of true art. How can one be described as a "genius" after turning out such sadistic disfigurations of life and nature, deliberately destroying and mutilating the very beauty that art was created to interpret? Is it any wonder that to-day the bewildered layman in coming out of an art gallery in chagrin murmurs: "I guess I haven't that appreciation for art"?

Give us some observations on art created by men who have been and are painters of *pictures*—not painters of *paint*.

REYNOLD H. WEIDENER.
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Supreme Court

Sir:—Why all this hullabaloo as to the right of the United States Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional an Act or a law of the Congress?

The Constitution itself confers that authority upon the supreme tribunal of the Nation.

Article III, Section 2, declares: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, *the laws of the United States*, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

It can not be denied that an Act of the Congress, signed by the President, or one that is passed by the Congress over his veto, is a law of the United States. Therefore, as the judicial power extends over the laws of the United States *by power explicitly bestowed upon the Supreme Court by the Constitution*, it stands to reason that said Court is empowered to decide as to the constitutionality of any and all laws enacted by the Congress. EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE.
El Paso, Texas.

Sir:—Permit me to thank you for your able and informing articles on the Constitution which I have read with great pleasure and profit.

The old Constitution is strong enough to take care of itself, and I see no immediate danger of scrapping this fundamental basis of American Government and institutions. It has flexibility and elasticity, and it is quite possible that much of the New Deal legislation can be brought within its scope, and so framed as to conform to its system of checks and balances.

EDWARD W. STRATTON.
Brooklyn, New York.

Sir:—I have just read your third and final article in the November 9 LITERARY DIGEST, entitled "Back to, or Forward with, the Constitution?"

It was splendid reading full of history and valuable information.

I want my children to love and cherish our country, and honor and obey its laws, and I am sure that there are millions like me. But what can we expect if all they read and hear about our Government is contempt and doubt from an antagonistic press?

Let us do something to kill this propaganda by petitioning the President to ask for an amendment to the Constitution to have the Supreme Court pass upon each Act of Congress before it becomes law, or else divest it of any power whatsoever to meddle with the Constitution or the Acts of Congress in any manner.

I am writing you this because I believe you to be the freest, fairest, and most unprejudiced publication in the United States.

CHARLES M. ROY HENDRICKS.
Chicago.

Any Top to This Hill?

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Likes "The Open Forum"

Sir:—It is a pleasure to read "The Open Forum" in your magazine. It brings out real ideas that otherwise never would see the light of day.

H. H. KOLLOSTER.
West Palm Beach, Florida.

Peace

Sir:—In your issue of November 9, you quote the Grand Rapids *Herald* on the student peace demonstrations.

The Herald's suggestion that Youth pledge itself to shed the last drop of blood, etc., etc., reminds me of the definition of a patriot which was so popular a few seasons ago: "A patriot is a man who is eager to give your life for his country."

When I was in college a few years ago, there were no such things as student peace demonstrations. I wish there had been—I'm all for them.

DUANE MAGILL.
Grand Junction, Colorado.

Error

Sir:—For your information I wish to call your attention to a misquotation in the October 26 number of THE LITERARY DIGEST. In this issue in an article on bread prices you quote the writer as saying that flour had gone up fifty-seven cents. What I actually said was that the price of ingredients in a loaf of bread has increased fifty-seven hundredths of a cent since August, 1934.

CLIFFORD W. WEBSTER,
New York. Editor, *Baker's Review*.

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Sport and Sportsmen

Open Season for Chilblains

Professional Ice-Hockey Gets Under Way as Fans Shiver and Cheer—Tommy Gorman's Maroons Picked to Win Play-Offs Again

Sports-writers, weary and bleary-eyed after weeks of poring over college football statistics, picking losers for their insistent customers and trying to oblige with documented opinions of teams they could not watch, turned gratefully to professional hockey last week.

Slowly, but surely, the pictures and stories of National Hockey League games began to eat into space that had been reserved almost exclusively for the gridiron game since early September.

Damon Runyon, gray-haired, bespectacled sports-columnist, of the New York *American,* refused to become excited over the beginning of the season on skates, but generously devoted his space to a game "that has never taken our peculiar fancy."

Acme

Hockey is far from going "soft," when the New York Americans and Chicago Black Hawks put on a free-for-all like this. A spectator (lower right) *finds it a good time to duck*

Hockey and Chilblains

"The best we ever got out of it," Runyon confessed, "was a terrific head-cold and a set of chilblains. Hockey is not for one whose idea of a big time is lolling on a sun-baked beach. Hockey is not for a susceptibility to bronchial disorders. Hockey is for hardy, deep-breathing exercisers, windows-open-at-night citizens.

"But hockey must be doing all right in view of the fact that it draws well in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Providence, Springfield, St. Louis, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and numerous other cities of these United States."

That Mr. Runyon's chilblains have not been shared generally in New York, at any rate, is indicated by the fact that hockey alone has kept the huge Madison Square Garden going through the depression years. In ten years in New York it has drawn approximately 5,000,000 customers. Last year an estimated 1,250,000 persons saw National Hockey League games in New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Yet when the late Tom Duggan tried to sell the idea of professional hockey in the Garden to "Tex" Rickard, the latter turned it down.

Speed, Rhythm, Color

Duggan interested William V. Dwyer who installed the ice-making plant in the Garden at his own expense. The first game, played in December, 1925, drew 17,000 persons. It has more than paid its way ever since. Bearing a vague resemblance to polo, it has the speed, rhythm, color and high excitement of the turf game, altho it is considerably rougher than polo. More than one hockey game has been punctuated with bloody noses, stick-smashing, and hasty entrances of the local police.

"The magnificent movement of the game," Robert Scott McFee once wrote in *Vanity Fair,* "and the sharp body-to-body clashes that punctuate the wheeling, rhythmic sallies of the skaters, have attracted a fine class of people, including the junior social set, which admires not alone the game and the handsome, stalwart Canadians who play it, but also the convenient late start and early finish which enables them to linger longer over dinner.

"Some of hockey's most thrilling and heart-quickening moments occur when one or more players on a side are cooling their Irish or French-Canadian tempers in the penalty-box as punishment for the public venting of personal spleen on the ice, or for infractions of rules. Then it is four men against two and the strong side redoubles its efforts to score, sending four and sometimes five men down the ice to overwhelm the weakened team."

Wobblers on Skates

Another attraction at the hockey games that never fails to get a hand from the crowd is the spectacle of wobbly-ankled attendants skating back and forth between the periods shoveling off the chipped ice. They have less dash and fire than the players, but the comic appeal is there.

The 1935-'36 schedule, one week longer than last year, extends late into March, 1936. This year, the St. Louis team having dropped from the circuit, the Boston Bruins, Chicago Black Hawks, Detroit Red Wings and New York Rangers will compete in the American group of the league. The international group includes the revamped New York Americans, Les Canadiens, Mon-

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treal Maroons, winners of the 1934-'35 play-offs, and the Toronto Maple Leafs.

In accordance with the most baffling and complicated system of deciding a world championship in the realm of sport, the last-place team in each group will drop out after each team has played forty-eight games. The remaining six teams will compete in the play-offs for the Stanley Cup.

In his magazine article, McFee described the "tortuous and devious play-off system":

"With the two last-place teams eliminated, we have in the International Division teams 1, 2, and 3, and in the American Division, teams A, B, and C. Now the fun begins. Teams 1 and A meet in a five-game series. Teams 3 and C play a two-game series, as do teams 2 and B. The winners of these two matches play one another a two-game match and the eventual winner of all this hocus-pocus plays the winner of the teams 1 and A a final series of five games for the championship and any money that the hockey patron happens to have left."

Only One New Rule

Still, the hockey fan has become used to the intricacies of the play-off system. For once, however, he will not be bothered learning new rules. There is only one new one this year. In the past, when a goalie held the puck for more than three seconds, his team was penalized through a face-off directly in front of the cage. This has been abandoned. The face-off for such an offense now is held to one side of the net, where the danger of a goal from "placement" is minimized.

Last week the hockey writers wound up their pre-season surveys and found the Maroons, under the effective and fiery leadership of Tommy Gorman, likely to repeat; Les Canadiens "unimpressive and cellar-bound"; the Maple Leafs the "team to beat"; the Rangers the "most unpredictable question-mark of the new-born hockey season"; the Boston Bruins "better balanced and capable of making serious gestures at the Stanley Cup itself"; the Americans capable of displaying "both financial and competitive improvement"; the Detroit Red Wings expected to "fight it out for first place in the American Division with the Bruins," and the Chicago Black Hawks "none too impressive at full strength and badly weakened by injuries."

Winning Streak

Predicting the outcome of the hockey race hasn't always been profitable. For the past five years, the flying Maple Leafs, just about the fastest team in the league, have been picked to win the play-offs. They have consistently whirled through the regular season only to drop out of sight in the Stanley Cup games. This year they are spotted once more as the team to beat. The Rangers, consigned to wheel-chairs and crutches before last season began, hit a thirteen-game winning streak and lost only to the champion Maroons in the play-offs.

For the next few months the dashing young men on skates will be out to prove or disprove the prophetic powers of the newspaper men, depending upon their respective reactions to this journalistic crystal-gazing.

Death-Rattle on the Gridiron

1935 College Football Season Coming Down Home-Stretch as All-America Tradition and Comparative Scores Come in for Sneers

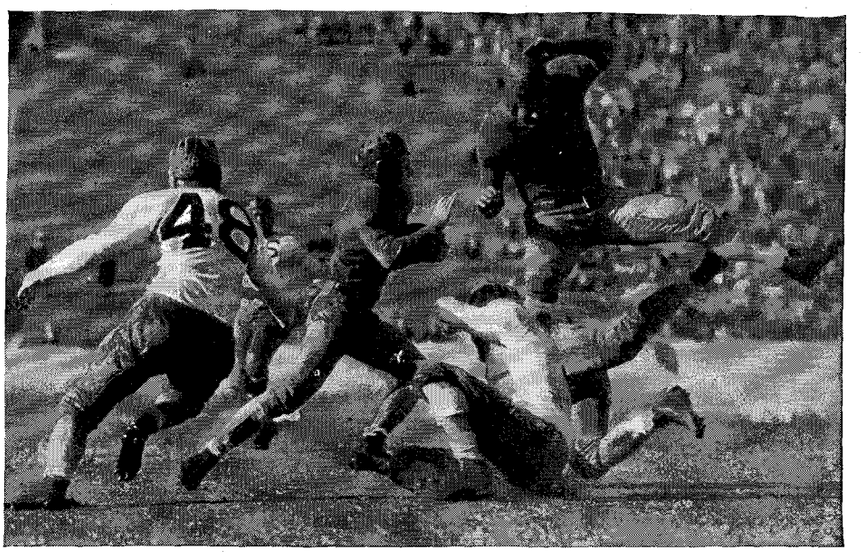
The 1935 college football season started rumbling down the home-stretch last week. Infallible signs of imminent death for the current pigskin season were: attacks on the All-America tradition; passing of the agitation over gambling; exposures of the fallacy of comparative scores; and acknowledgments that the lateral pass had failed to revolutionize the game as predicted.

All-America Cynicism

Joe Williams in the New York *World-Telegram* last week said: "The young editors of the *Yale News* think All-America teams are a lot of tripe and urge that they be discontinued. If residents of Valhalla turn over in their graves at the arrival of shocking news, then Mr. Walter Camp today must be known as Whirling Walter. This is news of a nature not calculated to add to the composure of the Father of Yale Football.

"When the young editors say the All-America is a lot of tripe, they are eminently correct. It just doesn't mean a thing, and the so-called All-America Board, composed of by-line coaches, is merely a promotional device for increasing syndicate sales. . . .

"If a place on the All-America never helped anybody, there is no record that it ever hurt anybody. Summed up, it is just a bit of harmless nonsense, to be taken in the same casual spirit as a bow in a night-club."



Wide World

Not a ballet, but Bobby Wilson, Southern Methodist half-back, carrying the ball for a gain in game won from U.C.L.A., 21—0. The Mustangs are candidates for Rose Bowl honors

Gambling Charged

A reputed 90 per cent. of the men in the United States participate in at least one football betting-pool. Between $4,500,000 and $5,000,000 changes hands each Saturday in football wagering through commission brokers' offices, it was reported last week.

About 70 per cent. of the money bet on intercollegiate football goes into pools or parlays. Pools are the most popular form of football betting because it costs as little as a quarter to try them.

The bulk of the blame for the country's gambling mania was placed last month on football coaches who pick winners weekly for newspaper syndicates. The accuser was John Da Grosa, President of the American Football Institute, who charged that racketeers draw an illicit income of hundreds of thousands of dollars from schoolboys and business men who follow "blindly the selections of famous coaches."

Last week, John Lardner, writing in the Chicago *Daily News*, took up Da Grosa's charges and disagreed with them: "In the face of the amateur gambler's persistent desire to jump off the cliff every week, I can't agree that newspaper experts are responsible for the betting wave. It must be the bettor's weakness—the animal in him.

"The experts certainly don't fool themselves. You could walk a week without finding a football coach who bets on his own selections."

Glenn S. Warner, Coach of Temple, and author of a weekly selection article, commented on Da Grosa's charges: "Follow the coaches' selections and go broke."

Lardner boiled football gambling down to these facts:

"Executives and sports-leaders have had their attention called to the popularity of football-pools, which are similar to lotteries and sweepstakes, and they think it is up to them to raise a fuss.

"Betting is encouraged by the college publicity bureaus and the newspapers, not by the racketeers.

"Do colleges want to give up football on a big scale, or don't they? As long as

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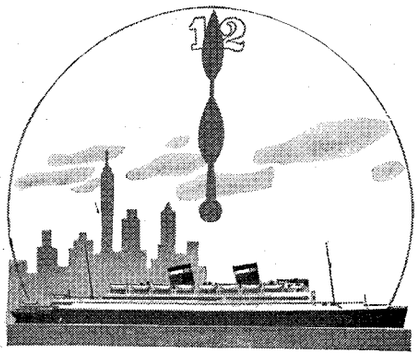

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the answer is 'no' we are going to have lots of betting. We might as well get used to it."

Wise and enlightened football experts long have sneered at the practise of figuring football strength through comparative scores, yet many of them continue to do it. Stocky, forthright Dan Parker of the New York *Daily Mirror*, who watches prize-fights under an iron hat, through the haze of his own cigar-smoke and then bangs out his denunciations of what W. O. McGeehan called the "manly art of modified murder," picked Wisconsin for the Rose Bowl game last week.

Rose Bowl Dither

Lodging the Parker tongue neatly into its accustomed place, the Parker cheek, he wrote: "Now that Notre Dame has been toppled from the ranks of the undefeated, the football experts have worked themselves into a fine froth over the Rose Bowl situation. However, I don't see why the experts should be a-dither over a problem that was settled for them November 9. Any one who can see well enough to read the football scores knows that Wisconsin is the team for the Rose Bowl. How do I figure that out? Here is the logic:

"Notre Dame beat Ohio State, 18-13; Northwestern beat Notre Dame, 14-7; Purdue beat Northwestern, 7-0; Wisconsin beat Purdue, 8-0.

"Previous to the Purdue contest, Wisconsin had played five games and lost all of them. But I have shown by comparative scores that you can not pooh-pooh the Purdue victory. Wisconsin is the team, so, On Wisconsin, to the Rose Bowl!"

Laterals: Stock-Taking

Early in the season (THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 21) Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate predicted the lateral pass would revolutionize the game this year. At mid-season (THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 26) most of the country's leading coaches declared the lateral had been overemphasized, that the forward remains the leading scoring weapon in the game.

Last week Kerr admitted that "high tackling has helped to stop laterals . . . every team we have met has tackled us high." After Colgate had dropped important games to Iowa, Holy Cross, and Tulane, Kerr, whose scalp is being sought for the first time since he began coaching at Colgate, said: "You can't pull rabbits out of a hat unless you have rabbits. I don't want rabbits; I want football-players."

Football-writers took season stock of the lateral again last week. Said Wilfrid Smith in the Chicago *Tribune:* "By now the Middle Western teams are ready to admit that there isn't quite as much of a future in laterals as they once thought.

"Against two major opponents this year —Pitt and Ohio State—Notre Dame didn't use a lateral pass, not even the half-back lateral to the full-back, which in recent seasons has been the standard equipment of Notre Dame elevens. Plays involving one lateral have succeeded . . . but double and triple laterals just haven't clicked against good opponents."

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Bankers Shed Gloom, Hail "Happy Days"

Short-Term Money-Lenders Convene at New Orleans in Mardi Gras Mood; President Roosevelt Writes Them "Evidences of Great Recovery Are at Every Hand"—Many Agree

New Orleans, in carnival mood, entertained the nation's commercial bankers last week. Shopkeepers put expensive merchandise in their store-windows and bright bunting on their store-fronts. Hostesses vied with one another in concocting the town's famous dishes at numerous dinner-parties. Antoine's noted café in the Vieux Carré put on its show and food for hundreds of visitors.

The short-term money-lenders came from all over the country to attend the sixty-first annual convention of the American Bankers Association. The Association is the accepted organized voice of the commercial banking profession.

"Happy Days"

"Our correspondent at the convention," observed the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) "notes none of the tension which prevailed a year ago in Washington when an open break with the Administration was narrowly averted and a 'truce' arranged only at the last moment. This year, at New Orleans, there are 'signs of better times and better feelings; signs of relaxing strain in banking circles, and, for the first time in six years, evidence that the bankers have come to their annual meeting to have a good time, as well as to discuss politics and banking.' "

The convention sang a theme-song of "Happy Days Are Here Again." President Roosevelt, Government officials, bankers, and business men noted improvement.

"I have watched with great interest the continued improvement in banks throughout the country during the past two years," the President wrote. "Evidences of great recovery are at every hand."

But the convention spotlight quickly turned on a hardy Western Mormon, Orval W. Adams, Executive Vice President of the Utah State National Bank, Salt Lake City.

In a vitriolic opening speech assailing New Deal spending policies, Mr. Adams pointed out that banks hold 60 per cent. of government bonds.

"As long as the Federal Government can sell its 'promises to pay' to us, the custodians of the savings of our citizenship," he cried, "the Government will continue to issue them. As long as this reckless public spending continues, private business will remain in its cyclone-cellar, banks must operate without profit, and the depositors and stockholders of this country will be gradually deprived both of their savings and their security.

"This is a disease. We must provide the remedy. Clearly, the seat of the disease is found in the Federal Government. Since it can not spend without using the bankable funds of the nation, it is up to us to declare an embargo. We must decline to make further purchases . . . until a genuine, sincere effort is made by the Federal Government to restore a balanced budget."

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Robert V. Fleming, new President of the American Bankers Association

Anti-New Dealer

Bankers vigorously applauded Mr. Adams, but hardly took his cure seriously. But the speech, blocking him out as a torrid anti-New Dealer, added significance to his candidacy for Second Vice President of the Association.

The Second Vice President, by regular succession of offices, becomes President two years later.

Mr. Adams's chief opponent, E. G. Bennett, another Western banker, won the nominating committee's approval, which usually means undisputed election. Mr. Bennett, a former Director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, holds office in the chain of banks dominated by the family of Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve Board Governor. Altho Mr. Bennett is a Republican, opponents declared his election meant an Administration victory.

In full convention, the bankers quickly elected, by acclaim, the two first officers. Robert V. Fleming, President of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., moved up to President. Tom K. Smith, President of the Boatman's National Bank of Saint Louis, advanced to First Vice President.

When Mr. Bennett's name came up, Mr. Adams received a floor-nomination that was quickly seconded. Before the necessary secret ballot could be completed, Rudolf S. Hecht, retiring Association President, withdrew Mr. Bennett's name "in the interest of peace and harmony."

"The American Bankers Association convention this year," commented *The Wall Street Journal* (Ind.), "may be accounted a 'recovery' meeting."

Mr. Eccles, climax speaker for the Administration, excoriated the suggestion of his fellow Mormon, Mr. Adams.

"The bankers, above all, have been the beneficiaries of the Government's intervention," declared the Federal Reserve Governor. "Banks bought government bonds, not because of compulsion, but because they had no other avenues for profitable investment. Government bonds, far from being a burden, have been a God-send."

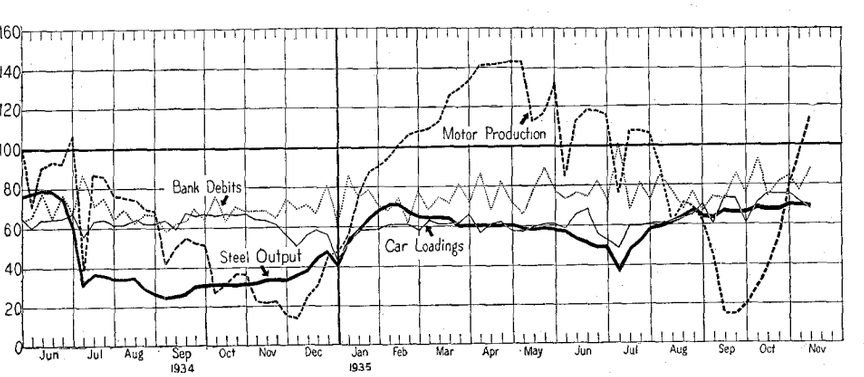
Railroad Financing

Jesse Jones, Reconstruction Finance Corporation Chairman, told the bankers who participate in railroad financing that "their take-off is sometimes too heavy.

"Entirely too many railroads are dominated by bankers who sit on their boards, or dominate them in other ways, and who make money out of their financing. . . ."

The bankers listened intently to the address of Lewis H. Brown, which praised the aim of many New Deal activities, but criticized methods and results.

Mr. Brown, chief industrial speaker at



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly average of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ended November 9

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the convention, presides over Johns-Manville Corporation, building-material concern. His speech, according to Ralph Hendershot, Financial Editor of the New York *World-Telegram* (Ind.), "presented the position and interests of so-called big business."

He listed the following excerpts:

"The greatest problem this country faces to-day is the problem of whether the total cost of Government is going to continue to increase until it absorbs all of our national income, so that there is no field whatever left for private enterprise. . . .

"The per capita cost of local, State, and national Governments in 1915 was $33.84, in 1929, $94.37, and in 1934, $122.52. . . .

"The hope of increased standards of living can come, not from attempting to divide up wealth as it is, but only from creating more wealth. . . .

"The artificial creation of scarcity can only result in having less to divide. . . .

"To-day, industry is beginning to realize that its greatest competitor for the citizen's dollar is Government. . . .

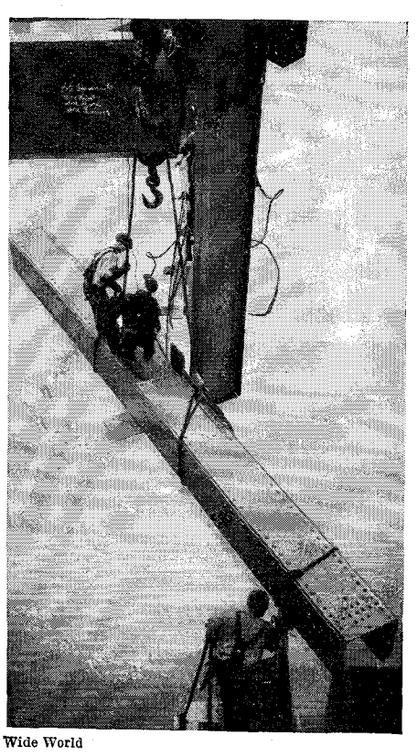
"The confidence of business and industry to-day in our banking system lies largely in the belief that the banks that are open to-day are operated by trained bankers. . . ."

"If necessary," Mr. Hendershot asserted, "the Republican Party could build its entire campaign around his speech."

Storm Over Foreign Steel

A barrage of criticism forced a change in policy of the Public Works Administration last week.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, forceful and tireless head of the PWA, got into hot water over contractors' purchases of German-made, sheet-steel piling for two PWA projects. A contractor bought 1,600 tons of the German-made piling for an ocean terminal at Morehead City, North Carolina. A subcontractor bought 1,000,000 pounds of the same material for the Triborough Bridge in New York City.



Wide World

Over East River, New York, girder swings into place on Triborough Bridge

Protests burst over Washington. Officials of steel-workers' unions joined the American Iron and Steel Institute in objecting. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, wrote Secretary Ickes that "intense feeling is being aroused among working people throughout the nation."

"There are 10,000,000 Americans out of work," thundered the New York *American* (Ind.). "The taxpayers, being good Americans, are willing to sweat to relieve fellow Americans; but they do not want to be crucified to make a Roman holiday for Nazi forced labor, or for any foreign labor."

A Berlin dispatch to the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) said the annual report of the Kloeckner Steel Corporation, German manufacturer of the piling, "sets forth that its export business is based on sales abroad at a loss."

William Goldsmith, Treasurer of the Woodcrest Construction Company, subcontractor on the bridge-project, asserted the subsoil in Queens demanded use of sheet-steel piling of the type made by the German firm. He said his company had sought, unsuccessfully, to induce American manufacturers to make it.

"If that is a correct statement," commented Raymond Clapper in the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "it puts a different color on the argument, and makes you wonder what has happened to the initiative and business enterprise of our own rugged individualists in the steel industry."

With charges and counter-charges flying back and forth, Secretary Ickes late last week wrote to Mr. Green. He confessed he had not foreseen that the 15 per cent. differential favoring domestic steel-producers would permit foreign purchases.

"Accordingly," he continued, "PWA is changing its regulations so as to provide that no foreign material may be purchased for Federal or non-Federal projects unless approval is first obtained from the Administrator of Public Works, instead of allowing purchases to be made directly by contractors or subcontractors."

Christmas Club Millions

Christmas Club money to the tune of $312,000,000 will soon jingle in the pocketbooks of year-around savers. Within two weeks about 5,000 banks and financial institutions running these weekly savings accounts will unload their annual *Santa Claus* cheer to 7,000,000 depositors.

Herbert F. Rawll, President of Christmas Club, a corporation, queried members on spending plans for the huge fund. He found much of the sum, in traditional fashion, will clink across store counters in holiday generosity.

"Christmas purchases will take 42 per cent.," Mr. Rawll predicted. "Permanent savings will draw 25 per cent. Taxes, mortgage interest, insurance premiums, and other financial obligations will absorb most of the rest, with about 2 per cent. going for education, travel, and charity."

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Oil-Supply: Dwindling or Gushing?

Petroleum Institute's Head Refutes "Alarmists" Crying Scarcity; but Chemical Foundation's Experts Forecast Domestic Shortage

"There are now pending in Congress bills which, if enacted, would mean the end, or, at least, the beginning of the end, of the petroleum business as a private industry," declared Axtell J. Byles, President of the American Petroleum Institute, last week. "On this question of Federal control, the industry is united against it almost to a man."

Mr. Byles, speaking at the annual Institute meeting in Los Angeles, asserted that "petroleum products are, next to food, clothing, and shelter, the most essential commodities to present-day society." He vigorously berated "false prophets" who utter warnings of petroleum scarcity "for the purpose of frightening the people, and their legislative representatives, into Federal control of this industry."

Bluntly he outlined the issue: "We will either have a competitive, private industry to serve the public, or we will have a socialized industry to serve the political bread-line."

"Alarmists" Refuted

Members of the American Petroleum Institute, a national trade-association, represent more than 80 per cent. of the nation's oil industry. The Institute's President, to refute scarcity "alarmists," turned to a report just completed by the Institute's Executive Committee. It brought up to date a similar analysis of petroleum reserves made in 1925.

"The fact that proven reserves of oil in the ground are now conceded to be well over 100 per cent. greater than in the 1925 estimate," the report contended, "has had no influence with the alarmists.

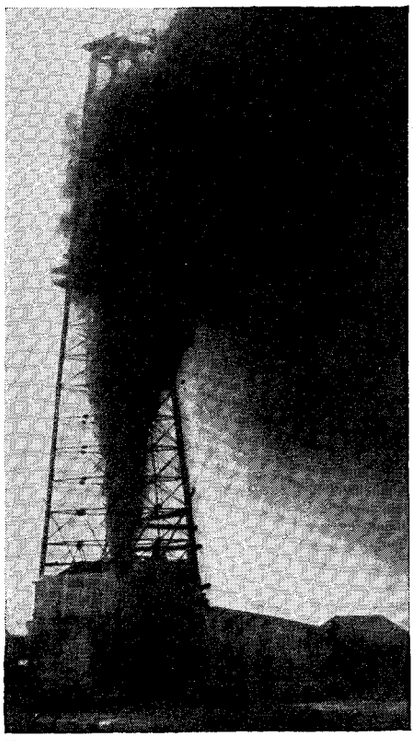
"That report of 1925 calculated the known, proven resources as 5,321,000,000 barrels of petroleum. In the ten years since then, 8,692,000,000 barrels have been produced; yet the authorities—and they have better standards for accurate judgment than they had ten years ago—agree that, to-day we have over 12,000,000,000 barrels of proven reserves.

Horizon Widened

"But that is not all. In the last decade, science, technology, and invention have so widened our horizon that whoever is familiar with the facts concedes that the reserves still to be located and developed are much greater than they have ever before been estimated."

The report weighed population and motor-car increases up to 1960. It considered all uses of petroleum, among others, as lubricants, fuel for ships and house-heating, for navies, and kerosene.

With all factors in mind, it estimated that the "peak of domestic demand for crude oil will be reached in 1950, at 1,109,800,000 barrels; thereafter dropping, in 1960, to 1,071,020,000 barrels of crude, as against 719,500,000 barrels for domestic use in 1935."



Keystone

Experts disagree on how long oil will continue to gush in America

In one of its conclusions, the survey decided that its facts "should relieve us of any possible apprehension regarding our supplies over the next twenty-five years."

The Chemical Foundation, in a pamphlet published last week, admitted "we shall certainly not see exhaustion of our oil-fields in fifty years."

But its authors, Dr. Luther C. Snider, geologist for Cities Service Company, and Dr. Benjamin T. Brooks, consulting chemical engineer, saw danger-signals. While oil-wells may prove profitably productive for years, their flow diminishes, and must be drained off slowly, they stated as a warning to the industry.

Production Estimate

"Less than 2 per cent. of the wells produce 50 per cent. of our oil," they pointed out, "the 2 per cent. being wells in recently discovered fields. The oldest fields are still yielding small quantities of oil. Tho our known reserves may be equivalent to twelve years' consumption, there is no method now known by which this oil can be brought above ground in twelve years, no matter what its value.

"Petroleum geologists have called attention to the increasing difficulty and decreasing rate of oil discovery," they concluded. "Geological exploration and drilling have greatly extended our knowledge of potential oil-producing areas, and the conclusion is drawn that a shortage of domestic production may be expected in five to eight years."

Business Notes

"General Motors has long been endeavoring to effect greater stabilization of employment," Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President, wrote stockholders last week.

For this reason, he revealed, the Corporation has set aside $60,000,000 for building up inventories of car-parts during the winter months.

Mr. Sloan pleaded with the public to help the objective by buying cars now. "Custom has dictated the purchase of a larger proportion of the year's output of motor-cars in the Spring than in the Fall and Winter. . . . I hope that you will help by buying now. . . . As a matter of fact, there is no adequate reason why the new car should not be purchased now. It is the same car, now or later."

"While every seasonal industry presents special problems of regularization which are peculiar to it," observed the Washington *Post*, "the General Motors experiment will doubtless be followed with interest by large employers of labor in other industries. Stabilization of employment does not provide more hours of work per man, but it does provide more regular work and higher earnings for the employed. It also discourages the maintenance of a reserve army of partly employed and inadequately paid labor in industrial centers."

* * *

Sears, Roebuck & Co., large mail-order and chain-store concern, divides its fiscal year, ending January 29, into thirteen periods. Last week the company reported that in its tenth period, ended November 5, sales jumped to $37,057,198, a gain of 20.2 per cent. over the same period last year, and the biggest business for a corresponding period since 1929. In the first forty weeks, sales mounted to $305,391,296, a gain of 23.8 per cent. over last year.

Earlier, the company's directors declared a special dividend of fifty cents a share on the common stock, plus a quarterly dividend of fifty cents, placing the shares on a $2 annual basis.

The Chicago *Tribune*, noting the bulge in Sears's business, said:

"Gross sales for the present fiscal year, ending January 29, 1936, are estimated in financial circles at $400,000,000. This total would be higher than that of 1930, but somewhat below the $440,000,000 total for 1929."

* * *

Retail trade for the Christmas season is expected to leap about 15 per cent. above that of last year, Standard Statistics Company, Inc., reports in its current survey.

"Such betterment, in combination with the gains which have already been recorded in 1935," says the survey, "is expected to raise total dollar trade for the full year to a level nearly 8 per cent. above that of 1934. With general prices throughout the greater part of the year averaging slightly below those of a year ago, moreover, the physical volume of goods will be larger than in 1934."

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Presidential Possibility

Senator Dickinson: The Farmer's Friend, Corn-Fed Enemy of Extravagance, and an Occasional Republican Insurgent

Lester Jesse Dickinson learned to orate by practising back of a barn on his Iowa farm.

To-day the Iowa Senator is one of the ablest spellbinders in the Republican Party as well as one of the handsomest.

As far back as January, 1934, he began blazing away at the New Deal, calling it a rattle-brained project doomed to an ignominious end. To-day, "its shortcomings," he booms, "can no longer be charged to the Brain Trust. There is only one place to fix responsibility, and that is on the doorstep of the White House."

"Whatever else may be said about Lester Jesse Dickinson," George Creel wrote in *Collier's* last June, "the man has put his courage beyond question. . . . Others may sit in sweating silence while they try to determine precisely whether the President's popularity has lessened sufficiently to make attack a safe course, but Lester Jesse charges forward with the ferocious abandon of a Bulgarian wrestler. . . .

200-Pound Wallops

"All of two hundred pounds goes behind his wallops, for [he] is what has come to be known as 'corn-fed.'

"Not a statesman at all, just a plain, simple, every-day American, loving his country and willing to die for its sacred institutions. Everything about him plain and simple from that day in 1873 [Oct. 29] when he was born on a farm [at Derby] in Lucas County, Iowa. His boyhood spent in the fields under God's sun and his early education gained in the little red schoolhouse. No Eastern university for Lester Jesse, but the little high school in Danville and little Cornell College, followed by a law course in the State University."

Following his graduation he practised law. For two terms he was attorney for Kossuth County and he served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1919 he was sent to Congress, and in 1930 was elected Senator. For a while he was a second lieutenant in the Iowa National Guard.

Acme

L. J. Dickinson: Iowa Senator, who is "just a plain, simple every-day American"

Pained by Waste

Governmental extravagance pains him deeply. He dreams of a balanced budget, and never loses a chance to "lambaste" the Democratic Administration for its expenditures. He favors the soldiers' bonus.

Occasionally he has turned insurgent. Separately he embarrassed Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover by advocating bills designed to turn the Federal Treasury over to the nation's farmers.

The late Nicholas Longworth used to call him "the hell-raiser for agriculture."

"Ever since he has been in politics," Edwin C. Hill once said over the air, "he has been known as the farmer's friend. He's kissed half the farmers' babies between the Mississippi and the Rockies. Mention the troubles of the farmer and the Senator soars into impassioned oratory. . . ."

He says proudly that he has no hobbies, tho once he liked to seek out distant stations on the radio. He is not interested in golf, fishing, motoring, or sports of any kind. He surprizes his listeners with the information that he has never read a novel or a magazine fiction-story, altho he devours omnivorously history, law, and books on government, economics, and genealogy.

"He likes best," once wrote Lemuel Parton in the New York *Sun*, "to roll over on his back beneath his family tree . . . and consider with satisfaction all the Dickinsons' handsome achievements since the first of the line hopped valiantly over from England way back in 1630 or thereabouts."

Never-Say-Die Premier

Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King of Canada, who recently figured so prominently in the successful negotiation of a trade treaty with President Roosevelt, can come up from under. In 1930, when he suffered a decisive defeat at the General Election, R. E. Knowles wrote of him in the Toronto *Star:*

"It is rare . . . for a Premier once rejected by the people's will ever to come back again in obedience to the people's call. . . ."

Mackenzie King achieved that difficult goal. At sixty he is Canada's Prime Minister for the third time.

He was born at Kitchener (then Berlin), Ontario. Promptly he set out to plant himself well on the ladder to fame. "From his early days," says *The Morning Post*, London, he "displayed an unfailing appetite for education. At twenty-one he took his B.A. degree at Toronto University. . . ."

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Mackenzie King: Canadian statesman who makes his second comeback as Prime Minister

This was the beginning of a colorful career. But—

"Personally, the Prime Minister approaches the unique," says Lunness Webster in *The Vancouver Province*, Vancouver, B. C. "The campuses of five universities remember him as a brilliant law student. World statesmen recall his peace-pact efforts with Frank B. Kellogg back in 1928.

"As an individual, however, he is one of the least known men to become a star statesman. He admits that this is true, and goes on laughing his way out of an interview. . . ."

In height he is about five feet, seven inches, and weighs approximately 180 pounds. Blond of complexion, his eyes are blue, and he is growing bald. Affable always and courteous, he is a good debater and Parliamentarian. He likes to work late at night.

Cherishes Gardens

He is a bachelor and dresses with care, but he is more interested in his flower gardens at his country home "Kingsmere," fifteen miles north of Ottawa, than he is in his personal attire.

Music, literature, and the fine arts occupy much of his spare time.

He keeps a rigid audit of his household expenses for no other reason than that he has an accountant's mind. He likes to chop trees and lay out gardens and paths on his country estate. He enjoys long walks. Many years ago he built himself a house with timber felled by his own ax.

His political enemy, former Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, is a close personal friend. They are to be seen constantly together in the legislative chambers.

Secret Service men never guard Mackenzie King. "Why should they?" he asks. "No one has ever tried to shoot a Canadian Prime Minister."

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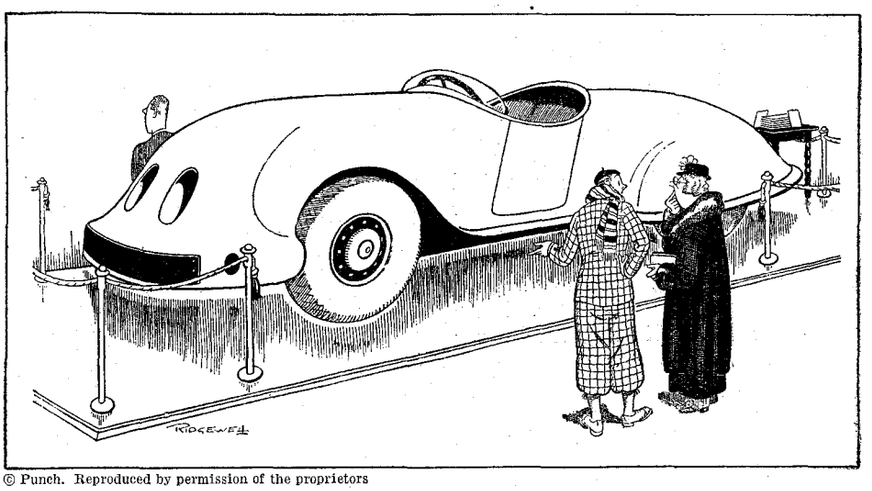
The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)



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"You see, Auntie, then I could drive it for you"
—*Punch* (London)

Consolation.—"What do you think of our two candidates for mayor?"

"Well, I'm glad only one can be elected."—*Toronto Globe.*

A Thankful Occupation.—"Don't you find writing a thankless job?"

"On the contrary, everything I write is returned to me with thanks."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Business First.—DOCTOR—"There goes the only woman I ever loved."

NURSE—"Why don't you marry her?"

DOCTOR—"I can't afford to. She's my best patient."—*Farm Journal.*

No Hurry.—Meek voice over the telephone: "Doctor, this is Mr. Henpeck. My wife just dislocated her jaw. If you're out this way next week or the week after, you might drop in and see her."—*The Nor'west Farmer.*

Weighing the Evidence.—"I sent my little boy for two pounds of plums and you only sent a pound and a half."

"My scales are all right, madam. Have you weighed your little boy?"—*Fort William (Ont.) Times-Journal.*

Suspicious.—"D'you know, Mrs. 'Arris, I sometimes wonder if me husband's grown tired of me."

"Whatever makes you say that, Mrs. 'Iggs?"

"Well, 'e ain't been 'ome for seven years."—*London (Ont.) Advertiser.*

Badly Handicapped—An old-time Democrat who blinks at his Party's program, wondering what it is all about, says he feels like the venerable clerk at one of the Oxford University chapels. Some graduates stopped in at the chapel and seeing that the old-timer was still hanging on, remarked that he must have seen many of the great preachers in his day.

"Indeed I have," replied the old-timer. "I have heard them all, and thank God I am a Christian still."—*Boston Globe.*

From Missouri.—"Aren't people funny?"

"Yes. If you tell a man that there are 270,678,934,341 stars in the universe he'll believe you—but if a sign says 'Fresh Paint,' that same man has to make a personal investigation."—*Pathfinder.*

Not Retroactive.—"Look here," said the irate traveling man to the small-town hotel-keeper, "don't you know that roller-towels in hotels have been prohibited in this State for three years?"

"Sure," replied the hotel man, "but that there towel was put up before the law was passed."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Particular.—The new messman was told to get a line and a bucket and to draw up some salt water to flush out the galley. With the necessary equipment, he stood by the rail lost in thought.

"What's that guy waiting for?" asked one of the mess cooks.

"Don't know," replied another. "Perhaps he ain't seen a bucketful he likes yet."—*U.S.S. Tennessee Star.*

Marksmanship.—Mike O'Shaw obtained a position at an observatory and spent most of the time watching the professors at the telescopes.

One day a professor walked in, went to a telescope, and began to make observations. Just then a star fell. Mike gasped.

"Begorra, that was a fine shot, sir," he said, with great admiration. "Why, ye hardly had time to take aim at it."—*Pittsburg (Kan.) Press.*

Visiting Card.—Sandy joined a golf club and was told by the professional that if his name was on his golf-balls and they were lost, they would be returned to him when found.

"Good," said the Scot, "put my name on this ball."

The pro did so.

"Would you also put M.D. after it?" said the new member. "I'm a doctor." The pro obeyed.

"There's just one more thing," went on the Scot. "Can ye squeeze 'Hours 10 to 3' on as well?"—*Bee Hive.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Close Quarters.—A call for a double bed has been issued by the local relief office for a family of ten persons, the parents and eight children.—*Vancouver (Wash.) paper.*

Looking Ahead.—In 1936, the Lone Star State declared and won independence. Nine years later Texas became one of the United States.—*Santa Monica (Calif.) paper.*

They Took It Like Men.—
MANY GREATER BOSTON BUILDINGS ROCKED—SOME HURLED FROM THEIR BEDS TO FLOOR
—*Boston paper.*

Some Girl!—I have a big fine 8 pound girl. She is one month old to-night at 10 o'clock. be 18 the 16th of next March.—*North Georgia paper.*

Thinning Out.—Many of the native tribes that inhabit the Pacific Islands are dwindling to the point of extension.—*Midland (Eng.) paper.*

Super-Patriotism.—Queen Mary of England insists on everything British and will not even wear an imported chateau.—*Seattle paper.*

A Real Recovery!—Men who arrived in the Antarctic with colds got over them, he said, and one who had suffered from sinus trouble and colds all his life recovered, gained 404 pounds, and has never been bothered by his former afflictions since his return.—*Buffalo paper.*

What About the Tenor?—"As a marital 'catch,' the bass has been vastly overrated," said Mrs. ———, adviser on office etiquette.
—*Los Angeles paper.*

They'd Better Obey!—Silk has blossomed all over the battery at the call of whistles on thugs chartered to meet the *Manhattan.—Tulsa (Okla.) paper.*

A Quiet Job.—President Roosevelt to-day signed the commission of ——— as a member of the national meditation board.—*Newbern (N. C.) paper.*

Good-Natured.—She'd sit here with us and eat her supper of oilcloth, as friendly as you please.—*Nebraska City paper.*

Help Wanted.—WANTED—College or high school to work for board.—*Bozeman (Mont.) paper.*

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